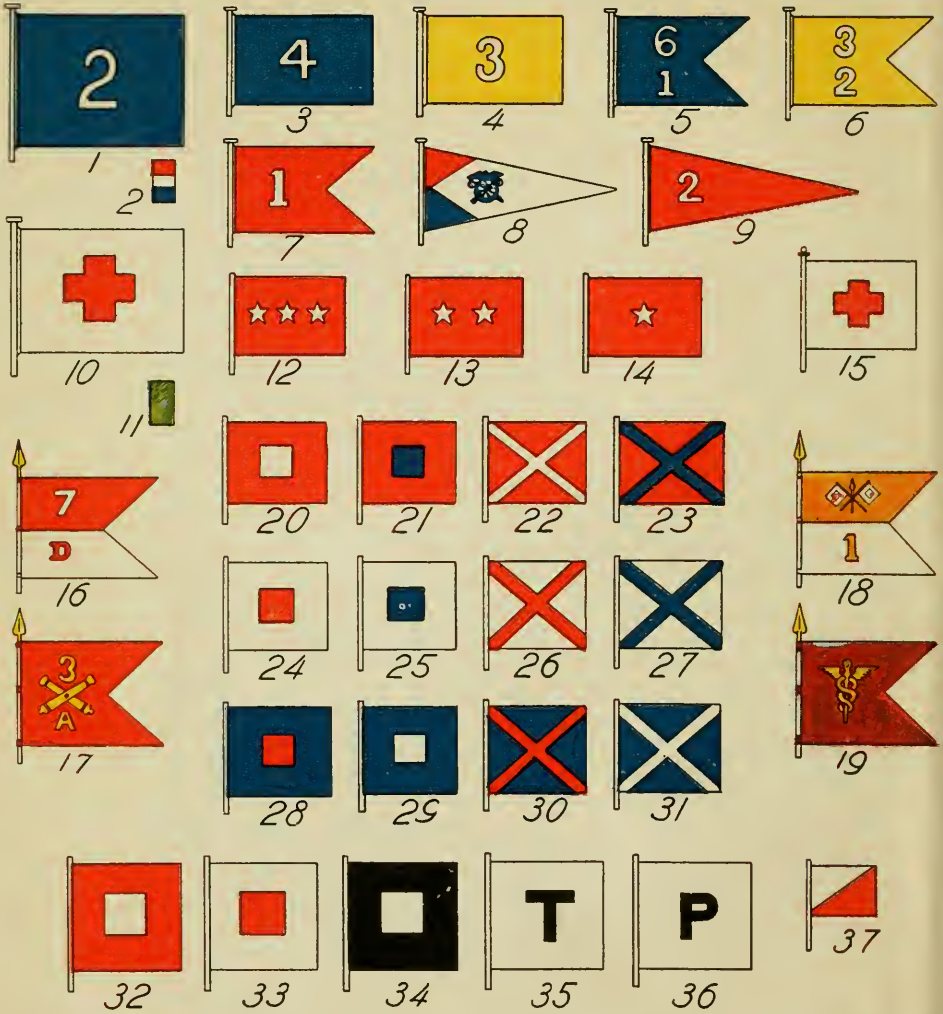




ARMY AND NAVY
INFORMATION

ARMY FLAGS AND SIGNALS



UNITED STATES ARMY FLAGS AND SIGNALS

1. Field Army Headquarters.
2. Lantern Used at Night.
3. Infantry Division Headquarters.
4. Cavalry Division Headquarters.
5. Infantry Brigade Headquarters. *Division number above, Brigade number below.*
6. Cavalry Brigade Headquarters. *Division number above, Brigade number below.*
7. Artillery Brigade Headquarters.
8. Quartermaster Corps and Supply Train.
9. Ammunition Trains and Distribution Points.
10. Field Hospital.
11. Lantern Used at Night.
12. Lieutenant-General's Flag.
13. Major-General's Flag.
14. Brigadier-General's Flag.
15. Hospital Train. Field Ambulance, Regimental Hospital, Dressing Station.
16. Cavalry Guidon. *Regimental number above, Troop letter below.*
17. Artillery Guidon. *Regimental number above, Battery letter below.*
18. Signal Corps Guidon. *Corps designation above, Battalion number below.*
19. Ambulance Company Guidon. Company Marking Flags. *Used to locate the companies in Infantry Regiments. The First Battalion has a red field, the Second a white field, and the Third a blue field.*
20. Company A.
21. Company B.
22. Company C.
23. Company D.
24. Company E.
25. Company F.
26. Company G.
27. Company H.
28. Company I.
29. Company K.
30. Company L.
31. Company M.
32. Signal Flag. *Used for wig-wag signals.*
33. Signal Flag. *Used for wig-wag signals.*
34. Signal Flag. *Used for wig-wag signals.*
35. Field Telegraph, or Telephone.
36. Field Post Office.
37. Signal Flag. *Used for semaphore signals.*

PLATE II



DETAILS OF UNIFORMS, UNITED STATES ARMY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Colors of Branches of the Service. | 2. Cavalry. |
| Shown on shoulder-straps, | 3. Infantry. |
| facings, etc. | 4. Artillery. |
| 1. General Officers. | 5. Engineers. |

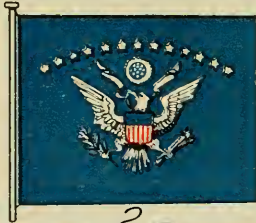
6. Adjutant-General's Department.
7. Quartermaster Corps.
8. Inspector-General's Department.
9. Judge Advocate General's Department.
10. Signal Corps.
11. Ordnance Department.
12. Medical Department.
13. Service Schools Detachments.
- Trouser Stripes for Officers.
14. General's Full Dress.
15. Adjutant-General's Department, Inspector-General's Department, Judge-Advocate General's Department, Medical Department Full Dress.
16. All Other Officers. *Stripe color of branch of service, except Infantry which uses white.*
- Trouser Stripes of Enlisted Men.
Stripes color of branch of service, except Infantry which uses white.
17. Sergeant.
18. Corporal.
19. Musician.
- Collars for Officers.
20. General's Full Dress.
21. All Other Officers' Full Dress. *Field color of branch of service.*
22. All Officers' Dress. *Device showing branch of service.*
23. All Officers' Service. *Device showing branch of service.*
24. All Officers' White. *Device showing branch of service.*
- Saber Knots.
25. General's Full Dress and Dress.
26. All Other Officers' Full Dress and Dress.
27. All Officers' Service.
28. Enlisted Men.
- Shoulder Straps for All Officers.
29. Dress. *Field color of branch of service. For insignia of rank see PLATE XII.*
30. Service. *For insignia of rank see PLATE XII.*
31. White. *For insignia of rank see PLATE XII.*
- Collars for Enlisted Men.
32. Full Dress. *Device and piping of branch of service.*
33. Service. *Button shows branch of service.*
34. White. *Device shows branch of service.*
- Buttons.
35. Overcoat All Officers.
36. Full Dress and Dress Generals. Full Dress All Other Officers and Enlisted Men Except the Engineer Corps.
37. As Above, Small Size.
38. Service All Officers and Enlisted Men.
39. Service Right Side of Collar Enlisted Men.
40. Service Left Side of Collar Enlisted Men. *Device shows branch of service.*
41. Full Dress Engineer Corps.
42. Overcoat Enlisted Men.

PLATE III

NAVAL FLAGS AND SIGNALS



1



2



3



4



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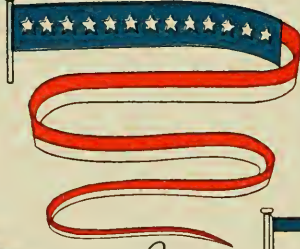
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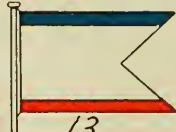
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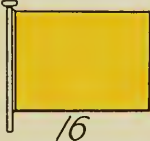
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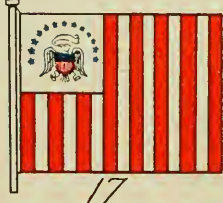
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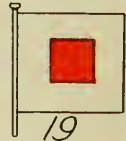
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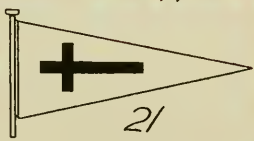
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23

UNITED STATES NAVAL FLAGS AND SIGNALS

1. Secretary of War.
2. President.
3. Secretary of the Navy.
4. Naval Jack. *Flown at bow of vessel.*
5. Admiral.
6. Vice-Admiral.
7. Rear-Admiral.
8. Flag Carried by Naval Landing Parties.
9. Naval Pennant.
10. Naval Militia.
11. Commanding Officer Destroyer Flotilla.
12. Commanding Officer Destroyer Division.
13. Commanding Officer Submarine Flotilla.
14. Commanding Officer Submarine Division.
15. Flag for Wig-wag Signals.
16. Quarantine Flag.
17. Revenue Service.
18. Guard and Dispatch Ship.
19. Flag for Wig-wag Signals.
20. Lighthouse Service.
21. Church Pennant.
22. Meal Pennant.
23. Flag for Semaphore Signals.

PLATE V



1



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4



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11



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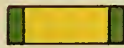
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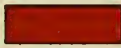
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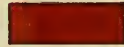
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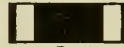
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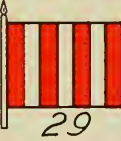
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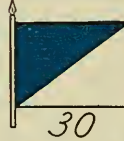
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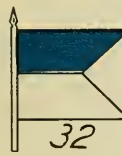
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34



35



36



43



44



37



38



39

DETAILS OF UNIFORMS, FLAGS AND DECORATIONS, FOREIGN ARMIES

- Colors of Field Service Uniforms.
1. British.
 2. French.
 3. French Colonial Troops.
 4. Russian.
 5. Italian.
 6. Belgian.
 7. German.
 8. Austrian.
 9. Cap of British General or Staff Officer. *Generally referred to in the service as a "brass-hat."*
- Collar Patches, British Officers.
10. General Officers.
 11. Headquarters Staff.
 12. Staff.
 13. Departmental Officers.
- War Decorations of European Armies. *A bit of the ribbon from which it is suspended is worn on the service uniform instead of the decoration.*
14. Legion of Honor, France.
 15. Military Medal, France.
 16. War Cross, France.
 17. Victoria Cross, British.
 18. Military Cross, British.
 19. Distinguished Service Order, British.
 20. Distinguished Service Medal, British.
 21. Order of Leopold, Belgium.
 22. Order of St. George, Russia.
 23. Military Medal, Italy.
 24. Iron Cross, Germany.
 25. Military Cross, Austria.
- Designation Flags, French.
26. Commanding General, Army Corps.
 27. Commander First Infantry Division, Army Corps.
 28. Commander Second Infantry Division, Army Corps.
 29. Commander Third Infantry Division, Army Corps.
 30. Commander Cavalry Division.
 31. Commander Artillery Corps, or Division.
 32. Commander Cavalry Brigade.
 33. Commander Artillery Brigade.
 34. Infantry Regiment, First Battalion.
 35. Infantry Regiment, Second Battalion.
 36. Infantry Regiment, Third Battalion.
 37. Infantry Regiment, Fourth Battalion.
 38. Rifle Battalion.
 39. Lance Pennant.
 40. Field Cap, German Officer. *Enlisted men wear the same cap without the visor. Color of band indicates regiment, upper button German Empire, lower button Kingdom to which organization belongs.*
- Cap Buttons.
41. Prussia.
 42. Bavaria.
 43. Saxony.
 44. Wurtemberg.

MEDALS AND BADGES



DEWEY MEDAL MANILLA 1898



CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR



SAMPSON MEDAL CUBA 1898



NAVAL MEDAL OF HONOR



NAVAL MEDAL OF HONOR



CIVIL WAR



SPANISH WAR



INDIAN WARS AND SERVICE



PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN



PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL



ARMY OF CUBAN OCCUPATION



CHINA CAMPAIGN



ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION

OTHER BADGES OF SIMILAR SHAPE BUT WITH DISTINCTIVE INSCRIPTIONS GENERALLY DISTINGUISHED BY THE COLOR OF THE RIBBON



NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT ARMY



GOOD CONDUCT NAVY



GOOD CONDUCT MARINE CORPS

ARMY AND NAVY INFORMATION

UNIFORMS, ORGANIZATION,
ARMS AND EQUIPMENT
OF THE WARRING POWERS

BY

MAJOR DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, N. G. N. Y.

*ILLUSTRATED BY SIX COLOR PLATES
AND THIRTY LINE CUTS
BY THE AUTHOR*

NEW YORK

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

681 FIFTH AVENUE

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TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE
UNITED SERVICES

FOREWORD

In preparing this little book the author has tried to present certain important information concerning the Military and Naval services in so simple a form that it can be readily understood by the lay reader. Also to present to the soldier or sailor technical information regarding such matters as organization, uniforms, insignias, etc., in such a manner as to make the book an extremely useful work of reference to the young men of this country who are to enter into military life and wish to acquire a general knowledge of this new profession. For those who are to serve abroad the details of the uniforms and other information in regard to the Armies and Navies with which they may come in contact, will give them a better understanding of their companions-at-arms.

Every effort has been made to have the details as correct as possible and every available reference has been consulted, but with the rapid march of events in these stirring times changes are bound to be made at any time in organizations, uniforms, armaments, etc., in order to adapt them to the changing conditions. It is believed, however, that these changes will only be in details, and it is hoped that the reader will make due allowances for

what may appear as minor errors when the book reaches the public, but which were correct on going to press.

The main features, however, will remain the same, and the author trusts that the book will serve its purpose of giving the reader in as concrete form as possible, certain information on matters in which the country is now interested.

DEWITT CLINTON FALLS,
Major, National Guard,
New York.

July 1, 1917.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	xvii

UNITED STATES

ARMY

ORGANIZATION	1
FIGHTING FORCE	3
STRENGTH	23
SELECTIVE DRAFT	30
SERVICE	33
INSTRUCTION	37
ARMAMENT	39
AVIATION	42
PAY	44
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT	49
TRAINING CAMPS	58
NATIONAL GUARD	59
EXPLANATORY NOTES	65
ABBREVIATIONS	80
ARMY SLANG	84

NAVY

ORGANIZATION	87
FIGHTING FORCE	89
STRENGTH	94
SERVICE	98
INSTRUCTION	102
CREWS	102
ARMAMENT	104

	PAGE
PAY	107
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT	115
NAVAL MILITIA	118
EXPLANATORY NOTES	121
 MARINE CORPS	
ORGANIZATION	129
STRENGTH	132
PAY	133
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT	136
NURSES CORPS	137
 FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES	
INTRODUCTION	141
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	142
BELGIUM	147
BULGARIA	149
FRANCE	150
GERMANY	155
GREAT BRITAIN	160
ITALY	166
JAPAN	167
MONTENEGRO	168
PORTUGAL	170
ROUMANIA	171
RUSSIA	172
SERBIA	176
TURKEY	177
EXPLANATORY NOTES	178
FOREIGN MEDALS AND DECORATIONS	182
MAP SIGNS	185
TABLE OF FOREIGN MONEY	186
INDEX	187

LIST OF PLATES

COLOR

PLATES	PAGE
I. FLAGS AND SIGNALS, U. S. A.	ii
II. DETAIL OF UNIFORMS, U. S. A.	iv
III. FLAGS AND SIGNALS, U. S. N.	vi
IV. DETAIL OF UNIFORMS, U. S. N. AND U. S. M. C.	viii
V. DETAIL OF UNIFORMS, FOREIGN ARMIES . . .	x
VI. U. S. MEDALS AND BADGES . . . (<i>Frontis</i>)	xii

LINE

VII. UNIFORMS — GENERAL OFFICERS, U. S. A. . .	5
VIII. “ — OFFICERS, U. S. A.	9
IX. “ “ “	13
X. “ — ENLISTED MEN, U. S. A.	17
XI. “ “ “ “	21
XII. INSIGNIA, U. S. A.	26
XIII. “ “	28
XIV. CHEVRONS AND ARM DEVICES, U. S. A. . . .	52
XV. SMALL ARMS AND SHOOTING DECORATIONS, U. S. A.	56
XVI. FIELD EQUIPMENT, ENLISTED MEN, U. S. A. . .	60
XVII. UNIFORMS — OFFICERS, U. S. N.	93
XVIII. “ “ “	97
XIX “ — ENLISTED MEN, U. S. N.	101

PLATES	PAGE
XX. INSIGNIA, U. S. N.	110
XXI. " " AND U. S. M. C.	112
XXII. UNIFORMS — OFFICERS, U. S. M. C.	131
XXIII. " — ENLISTED MEN, U. S. M. C.	135
XXIV. " — AUSTRIA, TURKEY, BULGARIA	143
XXV. " — BELGIUM, ITALY	145
XXVI. INSIGNIA, BELGIUM	146
XXVII. UNIFORMS — FRANCE	151
XXVIII. INSIGNIA, FRANCE	152
XXIX. " GERMANY, AUSTRIA	156
XXX. UNIFORMS — GERMANY	159
XXXI. " — GREAT BRITAIN	161
XXXII. INSIGNIA, GREAT BRITAIN	162
XXXIII. UNIFORMS — PORTUGAL, MONTENEGRO, JAPAN	169
XXXIV. " — SERBIA, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA	173
XXXV. INSIGNIA, ITALY, RUSSIA	174
XXXVI. MAP SIGNS, U. S. AND FOREIGN	184

ARMY

ORGANIZATION

The Army of the United States is commanded by the President as Commander-in-Chief by right of office, and he may nominate for the approval of Congress such general officers of the rank of General or Lieutenant-General as he may consider necessary to properly officer the higher commands. The administration is in charge of the War Department, presided over by the Secretary of War, who is a member of the President's Official Cabinet. For administrative purposes the following divisions are made:

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Prepares all plans for national defense, for mobilization of the forces and has general supervision of all questions affecting the efficiency of the army. In charge of the Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Keeps all records and has charge of all correspondence, the issuing of orders, notices, bulletins and official literature. In charge of the Adjutant General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Exercises general supervision of all matters of the efficiency of the army—the conduct and discipline, condition of uniforms, equipments, supplies and expendi-

ture of public money. In charge of the Inspector General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT

It is custodian of all legal records, and conducts all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions. In charge of the Judge Advocate General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Supplies all arms, equipments, and other fighting material and maintains arsenals and depots for the manufacture, distribution and safe-keeping of military stores. In charge of the Chief of Ordnance.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

In charge of all matters of supply (other than ordnance), transportation, distribution of funds and payment of troops. In charge of Quartermaster General.

ENGINEER CORPS

In charge of the construction and maintenance of all fortifications, military posts—lines of communication and rivers and harbors, as far as it is necessary for their use for military or naval purposes. In charge of Chief of Engineers.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

In charge of the garrisoning of all coast fortifications and coast and harbor defense, and siege work. Commanded by Chief of Coast Artillery.

SIGNAL CORPS

In charge of all methods of communication by balloons, aeroplanes, radio wireless telegraph, telephones and visual signaling. Commanded by Chief Signal Officer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: Subdivided into—

Medical Corps

In charge of the sick and wounded, and physical and sanitary condition of the army. When serving with troops, detachments are known as Sanitary Troops.

Dental Corps

In charge of the teeth. Department in charge of the Surgeon General.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

In charge of all matters of a military nature and supplies that affect the colonies. In charge of Chief of Insular Affairs.

BUREAU OF MILITIA AFFAIRS

Has all charge of the affairs of the National Guard. In charge of Chief of Militia Affairs.

FIGHTING FORCE

The organization of the fighting forces, starting with the smallest unit, is as follows:

SQUAD

1 Corporal as Squad Commander.

7 Privates.

PLATOON

1 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, or Sergeant, as Platoon Commander.

3 Squads.

LINE COMPANY OF INFANTRY

- 1 Captain, Company Commander.
- 1 First Lieutenant, Platoon Commander.
- 1 Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander.
- 1 First Sergeant: In charge of all records, rolls, etc., and general assistant to the Company Commander.
- 1 Supply Sergeant: In charge of all property and its issue.
- 1 Mess Sergeant: In charge of all rations and their preparation.
- 8 Sergeants: As guides and platoon commanders.
- 17 Corporals.
- 2 Cooks.
- 1 Mechanic: In charge of the rifles, company wagon, harness, etc., and who is able to make necessary minor repairs.
- 2 Buglers: Equipped with bugles and signal flags and proficient in their use.
- 6 Platoons.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, INFANTRY

- 1 Captain, as Company Commander, who also acts as Regimental Adjutant, in charge of all administrative work.
- 1 Regimental Sergeant-Major: Assists the Captain in his adjutant's duties.
- 2 Color Sergeants: Carry the colors and assist the Captain as he may direct.
- 1 Drum Major: In charge of the military instruction

PLATE VII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES ARMY



GENERAL OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Full Dress Mounted. 3. Dress. *Boots when mounted.*
2. Full Dress Dismounted.

of the band, and also acts as first sergeant of the company.

- 1 Band Leader: In charge of the musical instruction of the band.
- 1 Assistant Band Leader.
- 1 Sergeant Bugler.
- 1 Supply Sergeant } (Detailed from band or mounted
- 1 Mess Sergeant. } orderly section.)
- 1 Stable Sergeant.
- 1 Horseshoer.

Band Section

25 Bandsmen, regimental musicians, also drilled in first aid and litter drill as assistants to the Medical Department in action.

Mounted Orderly Section

4 First-class Privates, 12 Privates: Act as orderlies and scouts. Have charge of the officers' horses.

SUPPLY COMPANY, INFANTRY

- 1 Captain as Regimental Supply Officer.
- 1 Second Lieutenant, as assistant.
- 1 Saddler.

Organization as prescribed for Line Company.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, INFANTRY

- 1 Captain as Commanding Officer.
- 1 First Lieutenant.
- 2 Second Lieutenants.

Organized as prescribed for Line Company.

TROOP OF CAVALRY

As prescribed for a Company of Infantry, with the following additions:

- 1 Guidon Sergeant, who carries the troop flag.
- 2 Horseshoers.
- 1 Saddler.

SUPPLY TROOP OF CAVALRY

As prescribed for a Troop—in addition:

- 1 Stable Sergeant.

COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY

As prescribed for a line company of infantry, except certain privates, according to their duties are rated as follows: Casemate Electricians; Observers, 1st class; Observers, 2d class; Plotters; Chief Planters; Coxswains; Chief Loaders; Gun Commanders; Gun Pointers.

BATTERY FIELD ARTILLERY

As prescribed for a line company of infantry. Privates are sometimes called drivers and cannoniers. In addition 1 Guidon Sergeant who carries the battery flag.

PIONEER COMPANY ENGINEERS

As prescribed for a line company of infantry, except Sergeants are rated Sergeants 1st class and Sergeants, according to their respective duties.

Mounted companies have additional:

- 1 Stable Sergeant, in charge of animals.
- 1 Horseshoer.
- 1 Saddler, in charge of harness and equipment.

PONTOON COMPANY ENGINEERS

As prescribed for line company of infantry—in addition:

- 2 Saddlers: In charge of harness and equipment.
- 2 Farriers: In charge of animals.
- 2 Drivers: In charge of wagons.

SIGNAL CORPS: *Field Company*

As prescribed for a line company of infantry, except Sergeants are designated Sergeants 1st class and Sergeants, according to their respective duties.

SIGNAL CORPS: *Radio Company*

- 1 Captain, as Commanding Officer.
- 2 First Lieutenants.
- 1 Master Electrician.
- 6 Sergeants, first class.
- 9 Sergeants.
- 15 Corporals.
- 2 Cooks.
- 1 Horseshoer.
- 9 Privates, first class.
- 32 Privates.

SIGNAL CORPS: *Wire Company*

- 1 Captain, as Commanding Officer.
- 2 First Lieutenants.
- 1 Master Electrician.
- 5 Sergeants, first class.
- 7 Sergeants.
- 12 Corporals.
- 2 Cooks.

PLATE VIII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES ARMY



OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Dress. *Boots when mounted.*
2. Full Dress. *Dismounted officers wear trousers.*
3. Special Evening Dress.

- 1 Horseshoer.
- 10 Privates, first class.
- 37 Privates.

SIGNAL CORPS: *Telegraph and Telephone Company*

- 1 Captain, as Commanding Officer.
- 2 First Lieutenants.
- 2 Master Electricians.
- 7 Sergeants, first class.
- 11 Sergeants.
- 17 Corporals.
- 2 Cooks.
- 1 Horseshoer.
- 12 Privates, first class.
- 48 Privates.

SIGNAL CORPS: *Aero Company*

- 1 Captain as Commanding Officer.
- 5 First Lieutenants.
- 1 Master Electrician.
- 2 First-class Sergeants.
- 9 Corporals.
- 2 Cooks.
- 14 First-class Privates.
- 6 Privates.

COMPANY MILITARY POLICE

As prescribed for troop of cavalry.

AMBULANCE COMPANY

- 1 Surgeon, with rank of Captain, as Commanding Officer.

4 Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain or First Lieutenants.

Organization as prescribed for line company of infantry, except Sergeants are designated Sergeants first class and Sergeants, according to their respective duties. In addition:

1 Horseshoer.

1 Saddler: In charge of harness and equipment.

AMMUNITION TRAIN SECTION: *Wagon Transportation*

1 Captain or Lieutenant, as Commanding Officer.

1 Sergeant Wagonmaster.

1 Clerk.

4 Sergeants, Assistant Wagonmasters.

1 Mess Sergeant.

2 Sergeant Horseshoers.

2 Sergeant Farriers.

2 Sergeant Saddlers.

1 Sergeant Mechanic.

1 Sergeant Agent.

2 Corporals, Assistant Wagonmasters.

1 Corporal Agent.

2 Cooks.

60 Privates, first class, Teamsters.

12 Privates, Laborers.

AMMUNITION TRAIN SECTION: *Motor Transportation*

1 Captain, or Lieutenant, as Commanding Officer.

1 Sergeant Truckmaster.

1 Clerk.

3 Sergeants, Assistant Truckmasters.

- 1 Mess Sergeant.
- 1 Sergeant Mechanic.
- 1 Sergeant Agent.
- 1 Corporal Agent.
- 2 Cooks.
- 33 Privates, first class, as Chauffeurs.
- 2 Privates, first class, as Assistant Mechanics.
- 9 Privates as Assistant Chauffeurs.

FIELD BAKERY

- 1 Captain, or Lieutenant, as Commanding Officer.
 - 60 Men, rated as Cooks.
 - 12. bake ovens.
-

BATTALION OF INFANTRY

- 1 Major, Battalion Commander.
- 1 First Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant.
- 1 Sergeant-Major, in charge of the battalion books and records.
- 1 Mounted Orderly, detailed from the headquarters company.
- 4 Line companies.

SQUADRON OF CAVALRY

- As prescribed for Battalion of Infantry:
- 4 Line troops.

BATTALION OF COAST ARTILLERY

- As prescribed for Battalion of Infantry:
- 4 Line companies.

PLATE IX. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES ARMY



OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

- 1. Field Service.
- 2. Overcoat.

- 3. Garrison.

BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY

As prescribed for Battalion of Infantry:
4 Batteries.

BATTALION OF ENGINEERS

As prescribed for Battalion of Infantry:
4 Line companies.

BATTALION OF SIGNAL CORPS: *Field Battalion*

1 Major, as Commanding Officer.
1 First Lieutenant, as Battalion Adjutant and Supply Officer.
1 Sergeant, first class, as Sergeant-Major.
1 Color Sergeant, who carries the battalion guidon.
4 Privates, as mounted orderlies.
1 Private, as driver.
2 Companies.

BATTALION SIGNAL CORPS: *Aero Squadron*

1 Major, as Commanding Officer.
12 Captains, or First Lieutenants, in command of Sections.
12 Aviators.
4 Master Electricians.
1 Supply Section, in charge of supplies.
1 Engineering Section, in charge of mechanical work.
12 Aero Sections.

REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

1 Colonel, Regimental Commander.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel: Second in command, whose duties are such as the Regimental Commander may direct.

- 1 Chaplain: In charge of the religious instruction, entertainment, mail, and assistant to the surgeons with the sick and wounded.
- 3 Battalions (12 Line Companies).
- 1 Headquarters Company.
- 1 Supply Company.
- 1 Machine Gun Company.
- 1 Detachment Medical Corps.

REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

As prescribed for Infantry, with following additional:
2 Veterinarians, with rank of Captain, First Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant, in charge of animals.

REGIMENT OF COAST ARTILLERY

As prescribed for Infantry, without Machine Gun Company, and the following additional non-commissioned officers, who are attached to an organization in such numbers as their services are required:

Master Electricians.

Engineers.

Electrician Sergeants, first class.

Electrician sergeants, second class.

Master Gunners.

Firemen.

REGIMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY

As prescribed for Infantry, without the Machine Gun Company and with the following additions:

2 Veterinarians, with rank of Captain, First Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant, in charge of the animals.

REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS

As prescribed for Infantry, without Machine Gun Company.

REGIMENTAL DETACHMENT MEDICAL CORPS

1 Surgeon, with rank of Major.

3 Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain or First Lieutenant.

1 Dental Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant. (When three regiments are brigaded together, there may be only one Dental Surgeon assigned to a Brigade.)

Organization as prescribed for a line company of infantry, except Sergeants are designated Sergeants first class and Sergeants, according to their respective duties.

BRIGADE

1 Brigadier-General, Brigade Commander.

1 Major, Brigade Adjutant, whose duties are those of the Adjutant General's Department.

2 First Lieutenants: Aides de Camps, detached from organizations in the Brigade to assist the Brigade Commander, as he may direct.

2 to 4 Regiments.

DIVISION

1 Major-General, Division Commander.

The following officers' duties are the same as the departments and corps they represent:

1 Colonel, Chief of Staff.

PLATE X. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES ARMY



ENLISTED MEN, UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Full Dress Dismounted. *When without arms breast cord is not worn.*
2. White.
3. Full Dress Mounted. *When without arms breast cord is not worn.*

- 1 Major, Assistant Chief of Staff.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Surgeon.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, in charge of Military Police.
- 1 Major, Division Adjutant.
- 1 Major, Division Inspector.
- 1 Major, Division Judge Advocate.
- 3 Captains, or First Lieutenants, Aides de Camp, detailed to assist the Division Commander as he may direct.
- 3 Brigades of Infantry.
- 1 Brigade of Field Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of Cavalry.
- 1 Regiment of Engineers.
- 1 Battalion Signal Corps.
- 1 Headquarters Troop of Cavalry.
- 2 Companies Military Police.
- 4 Ambulance Companies.
- 2 Field Hospitals.
- 1 Supply Train.
- 1 Ammunition Train.

CAVALRY DIVISION

As prescribed for a Division, with the following alterations:

- 2 to 4 Brigades of Cavalry.
- 1 Regiment of Horse Artillery.
- 1 Mounted Battalion of Engineers.
- 1 Mounted Battalion of Signal Corps.
- 2 Ambulance Companies.

- 2 Field Hospitals.
- 1 Supply Train.

FIELD HOSPITAL

- 1 Surgeon, with rank of Major, as Commanding Officer.
- 5 Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain or First Lieutenant.

Non-commissioned officers as prescribed for Line Company of Infantry, except Sergeants are designated Sergeants first class and Sergeants, according to their respective duties. In addition:

Master Hospital Sergeant,	} In charge of
Hospital Sergeant,	

- 1 Saddler, in charge of harness and equipment.
- 1 Farrier, in charge of animals.

Organization of privates as is necessary to handle equipment of field hospital and proper care of the sick and wounded.

DIVISION SUPPLY TRAIN: *Wagon Transportation*

- 1 Major, as Commanding Officer.
- 3 Captains.
- 4 Veterinarians with rank as Second Lieutenant.
- 2 Quartermaster Sergeants.
- 14 Sergeants.
- 2 Mess Sergeants.
- 12 Horseshoers.
- 6 Farriers.
- 6 Saddlers.
- 2 Mechanics.

- 12 Corporals.
- 6 Cooks.
- 8 Privates, first class.
- 195 Privates, as Teamsters.
- 36 Privates, as Laborers.

DIVISION SUPPLY TRAIN: *Motor Transportation*

- 1 Major, as Commanding Officer.
- 7 Lieutenants, either first or second.
- 2 Quartermaster Sergeants.
- 30 Sergeants.
- 6 Mess Sergeants.
- 6 Mechanics.
- 12 Cooks.
- 200 Privates, first class, as Chauffeurs.
- 12 Privates, first class, as Assistant Mechanics.
- 55 Privates, as Assistant Chauffeurs.

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN: *Wagon or Motor Transportation*

- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, as Commanding Officer.
- 1 Captain, as Adjutant.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 2 Sergeant Agents.
- 4 Privates, as Clerks.
- 3 Sections.

FIELD ARMY

- 1 Lieutenant-General, or Major-General, as Commander.

The following officers' duties are the same as the departments and corps they represent:

PLATE XI. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES ARMY



ENLISTED MEN, UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Winter.
2. Garrison.

3. Field Service.

- 1 Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.
 - 1 Colonel, Adjutant General.
 - 1 Colonel, Inspector.
 - 1 Colonel, Judge Advocate.
 - 1 Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.
 - 1 Colonel, Chief of Engineers.
 - 1 Colonel, Chief Surgeon.
 - 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.
 - 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Signal Officer.
 - 3 Lieutenant-Colonels as Aides de Camp, detailed to assist the Field Army Commander, as he may direct.
 - 2 Divisions, with additional troops as follows:
 - 1 Brigade of Cavalry.
 - 1 Regiment of Infantry.
 - 1 Regiment of Field Artillery.
 - 1 Pontoon Battalion of Engineers.
 - 1 Aero Wireless Battalion.
 - 1 Ambulance Company.
 - 1 Field Hospital.
-

ARMY

Of such a number of Field Armies as may be required. The rank of the commanding officer being determined by the President, approved by Congress.

STRENGTH

The strength of the army as authorized on January 1, 1917, was given as

Officers	5,286
Men	137,214

Divided as follows:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>
Major Generals of the Line.....	6	
Brigadier Generals of the Line..	15	
Major Generals of Departments or Corps	1	
Brigadier Generals of Depart- ments or Corps.....	11	
Departmental or Corps Officers	149	
17 Regiments of Cavalry.....	867	17,255
36 Regiments of Infantry.....	1,855	50,633
9 Regiments Field Artillery...	387	7,881
Coast Artillery Corps.....	715	21,423
Corps of Engineers.....	201	2,198
Signal Corps	22	1,978
Quartermaster Corps	78	8,000
Ordnance Department	28	1,241
Medical Department	596	6,534
Chaplains	37	
Porto Rico Regiment.....	32	591
Philippine Scouts	180	5,733
Detached and Unassigned Offi- cers	136	

Miscellaneous Organizations as follows:

Service School Departments	}	13,747
School of Bakers and Cooks		
Discipline Barrack's Guards		
Recruiting Service		
Orderlies to General Officers		
Indian Scouts		
Enlisted men detailed as instructors to the National Guard		
Unassigned Recruits		

On May 14th, 1917, the President ordered the formation of 27 new regiments of Infantry, 6 new regiments of Cavalry, 12 new regiments of Field Artillery and all organizations recruited to a war strength. This will bring up the strength of the army as follows:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>
Infantry: 64 regiments	3,379	127,985
Calvary: 23 regiments	1,325	37,145
Field Artillery: 21 regiments	897	26,748

With the other units of the army recruited to a war strength the regular army will number

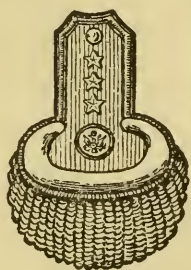
12,000 officers

293,000 men

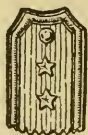
Organization at full war strength, officers and men will be as follows:

Regiment of Cavalry	1,579
Regiment of Infantry	2,058
Regiment of Light Artillery	1,337
Regiment of Horse Artillery	1,176
Regiment of Mountain Artillery	1,081
Regiment of Heavy Artillery	1,222
Regiment of Engineers.....	1,098

PLATE XII. INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY



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INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, ARMY

- Epaulettes, General Officers Dis-mounted. *Gold with insignia of rank in silver.*
1. Lieutenant-General.
 2. Major-General. *Pad and fringe the same as 1.*
 3. Brigadier General. *Pad and fringe the same as 1.*
 4. Pad for General Officers in the National Guard. *Letters of state in silver.*
- Shoulder Knots, General Officers Mounted and All Other Officers. *Insignia of rank silver, except major.*
5. Colonel Full Dress Knot.
- Other Officer's Insignia for Knot.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 7. Major. *Gold leaf.*
 8. Captain.
 9. First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant. *Plain knot.*
 10. Pad for Officers in the National Guard. *Worn on knot above insignia, letters of state in silver.*
 11. Officer's Cap Ornament. *Gold on dress and white cap, bronze on garrison cap.*
- Shoulder Straps. *Worn on dress coat by all officers. Color of field depends on the branch of the service. See PLATE II.*
12. General.
 13. Lieutenant-General.
 14. Major-General.
 15. Brigadier-General.
 16. Colonel.
 17. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 18. Major. *Gold leaf.*
 19. Captain.
 20. First Lieutenant.
 21. Second Lieutenant.
 22. Chaplain.
- Devices of Branches of the Service. *Worn in gold by officers on sleeves of full dress coat and on collars of dress and white coats; by enlisted men on collar of dress and white coats. In bronze by officers on service coats and flannel shirts.*
23. General Staff.
 24. Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff. *If these officers are not detailed from General Staff.*
 25. Adjutant-General's Department.
 26. Inspector-General's Department.
 27. Judge-Advocate's Department.
 28. Medical Department.
 29. Quartermaster Department.
 30. Engineer Corps.
 31. Ordnance Department.
 32. Signal Corps.
 33. Bureau of Insular Affairs.
 34. U. S. Military Academy.

PLATE XIII. INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY



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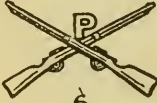
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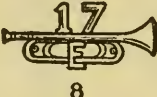
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INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, ARMY

Devices of the branches of the service continued from Plate XII.

1. Cavalry.
 2. Infantry.
 3. Field Artillery.
 4. Coast Artillery Corps.
 5. Porto Rico Regiment.
 6. Philippine Scouts.
 7. Bandsman.
 8. Bugler.
 9. Electrician.
 10. Recruiting Service.
 11. Chaplain.
 12. Aide de Camps. *Number of stars according to rank of general on whose staff the aide is serving: 3 Lieutenant-General, 2 Major-General, 1 Brigadier-General. Aids to governors of states have state letters instead of stars.*
 13. Veterinaries.
 14. Aviation Section.
 15. Dental Corps.
- Letters. *Worn on collar of dress*

coat in gold, service coat in bronze.

16. United States Officers.
 17. Officers Reserved Corps.
 18. Officers, National Guard, Letters of state.
- Sleeve Braiding on Full Dress Coat. *Device shown in braiding denotes branch of service.*
19. Lieutenant-General.
 20. Major-General.
 21. Brigadier-General.
 22. Colonel.
 23. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 24. Major.
 25. Captain.
 26. First Lieutenant.
 27. Second Lieutenant.
 28. General Officer, Dress Coat.
 29. All Officers, Service Coat.
 30. All Officers, White Coat.
 31. General Officer, Overcoat.
 32. All Other Officers, Overcoat.
- Braiding corresponds in number of strands to that on full dress coat.*

SELECTIVE DRAFT

For the temporary increase in the army and navy during the war with the Central Powers the President on May 18th, 1917, signed the Selective Draft Bill. Under the provision of this bill all citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30 are registered, but the following are exempt from Military or Naval Service:

Vice-President of the United States.

Officers: Legislative, executive and judicial of the United States or the several States and Territories.
Regularly ordained ministers of religion.

Students who are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools.

All persons already in the Military or Naval Service of the United States.

Under special conditions the following may be exempted from the full service Draft but may be drafted for partial service as the President may designate:

Members of a well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose existing creed or principals forbid its members from participating in war. If drafted to serve in a non-combatant position.

County and municipal officials.

Custom House clerks.

Persons employed in transmission of mails.

Artificers and workmen employed in Armories, Arsenals and Navy Yards. Such other persons employed as the President may designate:

Pilots.

Mariners employed in sea service by any citizen of the United States.

Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary for the maintenance of the Military or Naval establishment or effective operation of these forces, or maintenance of national interests, during emergency.

Persons having others dependent on them for support that renders their exclusion advisable.

No exemptions or exclusions shall continue when the cause therefor no longer exists.

After those exempted have been excluded from the names remaining, a selected draft will be made, each draft in such numbers and at such periods as the President may direct. Those men that are drawn will report at the fixed mobilization points for instruction and organization. The number decided upon for the first draft was 500,000 and after such assignments are made to the already existing organization the President may authorize the organization of such additional units as may be necessary to provide for the number of men in training.

It is estimated that the first draft should add the following organizations to the Army:

16 Infantry Divisions.

2 Cavalry Divisions.

16 Artillery Brigades.

8 Aero Squadrons.

6 Supply Trains.

6 Ammunition Trains.

6 Telephone Battalions.

22 Field Bakeries.

18 Divisional Hospitals.

70 Camp Hospitals.

10 Field Hospitals.

10 Ambulance Companies, and the necessary men for the Coast Artillery Corps.

After the proper organization of the first draft, should the emergency require, such additional draft will be made as the President may designate and after assignments have been made to the existing organization to fill casualties, additional units may be organized.

When ordered by the President a certain number of those men drafted may be assigned to duty in the Naval and Marine Corps' Service.

SERVICE

OFFICERS. Officers must be graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point or appointed by the President. Cadets may enter the Academy between 17 and 22 years and on graduating are commissioned 2d Lieutenants in the different branches of the service. Each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress is entitled to have 2 cadets at the Academy at one time. The District of Columbia 4 cadets, and there are 80 appointments at large specially conferred by the President. The President also appoints to the number of 180 specially recommended men from the enlisted soldiers of the army and National Guard and 4 are appointed on the recommendation by the Philippine Commission, but the last on graduation are eligible for commissions in the Philippine Scouts only.

All candidates are required to pass a physical and mental examination and for each vacancy three (3) candidates are appointed: One Principal and 2 Alternates. All take the examinations at the same time and if the Principal fails to pass the appointment goes to the Alternate making the highest average of proficiency.

Each year after the graduates from the Military Academy have been assigned further vacancies are filled by

appointments by the President from the enlisted men of the Army, the National Guard, or civilians who have graduated from a school or educational institution where military instruction is a part of the course of study. Applications for appointments for commissions must be between 21 and 27 years of age and are required to take a severe physical and mental examination. On receiving their commissions they are generally ordered to one of the Service Schools for a course in special instructions before joining the organization to which they have been assigned. Exceptions are sometimes made by a direct appointment from civil life without any of the above qualifications but only for some special reason.

In time of war or an enlargement of the Army or for other reasons temporary officers are detailed from the Officers' Reserve Corps. Officers are appointed to this who have served either in the Regular Army or National Guard, are graduates from schools or educational institutions where military instruction is a part of the course of study or have creditably attended the Citizens Training Camps under Army control. An applicant for the Corps is required to pass a physical and mental examination before he receives his appointment and on being commissioned is liable to be ordered on active duty at any time his services may be required. Officers of the National Guard in the State Service are commissioned by the Governors of the respective States after passing the prescribed examination. On entering the Federal Service they do so with the rank they hold. After an organization is in the Federal Service enlisted men are

recommended for commissions and are appointed by the President in the same manner as prescribed for Reserve Officers.

Retirement. Officers on reaching the age of 64 years are placed on the retired list at three-quarter pay of the rank in which they were retired. They may be called back to duty if they offer their services in certain emergencies but can only serve in administrative positions.

An officer after completing thirty years of service may be placed on the retired list at his own request, but is liable to be returned to duty if his services are required and continued in service until he reaches the retiring age.

An officer who from wounds or other causes becomes physically disabled and unable to perform his full duty may be placed on the retired list by the recommendation of a Medical Board. On making a complete recovery he may be returned to the active list by the same procedure. An officer wishing to leave the Army may resign and on his resignation having been accepted by the President he completely severs his connection with the service. Retirements and resignations of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and officers of the National Guard when in Federal Service follow the same course. National Guard Officers not in the Federal Service resign to the Governor of their respective States and are retired under the same regulation as prescribed for the Army.

ENLISTED MEN. Enlisted men entering the Army, as volunteers, enlist for seven years. Recruits may be en-

listed from 18 to 35 years of age, and, if enlisted as musicians, at 16 years. They must be physically in fine condition. After three years of active duty with the colors in time of peace, a man may at his own request be transferred to the Reserve for the balance of his enlistment. During that period he may be called back to the colors at any time in case of war, or great emergency, to serve out the unexpired time of his enlistment. If the country be at war no transfers to the Reserve are made. By special order of the President, in time of war special enlistments may be made for the duration of the war.

Enlistments in the National Guard are covered by the same regulations except the period of active duty with the colors in time of peace is three years. Enlisted men are placed on the retired list under the same conditions as officers.

INSTRUCTION

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY is situated at West Point, New York, and is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for military service.

Officers and men for advanced or special instruction may be ordered to take a course at one of the following schools.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE at Washington, D. C.

For instructions in the highest branches of military lore and special work in connection with the General Staff.

STAFF COLLEGE, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

For instruction in the duties of the various Staff Departments.

For instruction in various branches as their names indicate:

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

ENGINEER SCHOOL, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL, Fort Riley, Kansas.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, Washington, District of Columbia.

INFANTRY SCHOOL (School of the Line)	}	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL		
FIELD ENGINEERING SCHOOL		
FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS		
SCHOOL OF FIRE, FIELD ARTILLERY	}	Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY		
SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOLS	}	San Diego, California.
		Chicago, Illinois.
		Mineola, New York.
ORDNANCE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION,		Sandy Hook, New Jersey.
SCHOOLS FOR BAKERS AND COOKS	}	Washington, D. C.
		Monterey, California.
		Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
		Fort Shafter, Hawaii.
		Fort Riley, Kansas.

ARMAMENT

ARTILLERY is divided into two classes: Field Artillery and Coast Defense Artillery.

FIELD ARTILLERY is subdivided as follows:

Light Artillery: Armed with 3 point 2 (3.2 inch) guns drawn by 6 horses. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and certain privates are mounted. Cannoniers ride on the gun carriages or caissons.

Horse Artillery: Armed as prescribed for Light Artillery. All officers and men mounted for rapid movements generally in conjunction with cavalry.

Heavy Artillery: Armed with 4 point 7 (4.7) guns of howitzer or siege type, drawn by 8 horses. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and certain privates are mounted. Cannoniers may ride on the gun carriages or caissons but generally march.

Mountain Artillery: Armed with small field guns, field howitzers, or machine guns carried with the extra ammunition and full equipment on the backs of pack animals. Officers and certain Non-Commissioned Officers are mounted. All other Non-Commissioned Officers and men march.

Machine Guns: There are several varieties of these guns in use, the best known being the Lewis, Benet-

Mecier, and Colt. In transporting them they are carried on pack animals and are in charge of machine gun companies.

COAST DEFENSE ARTILLERY: Varies so in its armament that it is impossible to describe it in detail without taking up more space than can be allowed for this subject. The guns vary in size from a caliber of 16 inches to the smallest machine gun, and are so mounted in the various coast fortifications as may be necessary to obtain the best results in defending them. In addition to the handling of the guns, the Coast Artillery is also given the protection of harbors and channels by the planting and care of mines, submarine nets, and other means of harbor and channel defense.

RIFLE: The rifle used by all branches of the service so armed is known as the Springfield, from the name of the Arsenal where they are manufactured.

Caliber,	.30 inches
Length, without bayonet,	3.6 feet
Length with bayonet,	4.9 “
Weight,	8.6 lbs.
Cartridges in magazine,	5

PISTOL: All officers, Colt's Automatic Pistols, caliber .45.

Cartridges in magazine, 10.

Enlisted men are gradually being armed with automatics, but some branches of the service still carry Colt's revolvers, caliber .38 and .45.

Cartridges in chamber, 5.

ENFIELD RIFLE: The raising of such a large army suddenly completely overtaxed the facility of the Government Arsenal to provide it with proper small arms. It was, therefore, decided to procure a certain number of the Enfield Rifles used by the British Army for the immediate equipping of extra troops; the rifles being so constructed that American ammunition can be used.

AVIATION

All aviation is directly in charge of the Signal Corps, but officers and men may be detailed from any branch for service in this arm. The number of officers authorized for this work is:

- 1 Colonel
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel
- 8 Majors
- 24 Captains
- 114 First Lieutenants

and such a number of enlisted men as may be fixed by the President as their services are required. The organization in June, 1917, was 4 Aero Squadrons, but the number was to be rapidly increased as soon as the necessary aeroplane and balloons were procured and the officers and men under instruction were ready to handle them.

Officers and men while serving with the Aviation Section are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights and receive an increase of pay of this grade based on their rating for efficiency and the work that they are required to do:

Aviation Officers,	25% increase
Junior Military Aviators,	50% increase
Military Aviators,	75% increase
Enlisted Men,	50% increase

It seemed, in the summer of 1917, that Aviation was to be one of the principal factors in bringing the war to a successful termination for the Allies, and every effort was being made to throw into the field of operations as many aerial craft as possible. Some estimates placed the number of aeroplanes required at over 100,000, and on the best authority obtainable it seemed that 25,000 would be rushed into service as rapidly as possible. It was the training of the necessary aviators to make them effective that would take the time, as the machines could be manufactured much more rapidly than the men trained to handle them. The makes of aerial craft are of such a variety that a detailed description must be left to special works on this subject. The principal type of plane is what is known as the fighting plane, built to carry a machine gun of the Lewis type and a man to operate it, in addition to the aviators. The airships in use and being constructed at this time were of the observation type only, and no attempt was made to copy the German Zeppelins, as their accomplishments have not justified the use of material, labor and expense necessary for their construction.

PAY

Officers and men are paid monthly.

General (as the President, with the approval of Congress, may decide)	\$916.87
Lieutenant-General	666.67
Major-General	500.00
Brigadier-General	333.33
Colonel	291.67
Lieutenant-Colonel	250.00
Major	200.00
Captain	166.67
First Lieutenant	141.67
Second Lieutenant	

Master Signal Electrician	} 75.00
Master Electrician	
Band Leader	} 45.00
Regimental Sergeant-Major	
Regimental Supply Sergeant	
Electrician Sergeant, first class	
Signal Sergeant, first class	
Post Ordnance Sergeant	
Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps	
Battalion Sergeant-Major, Engineers	
First Sergeant	

Battalion and Squadron Sergeant-Major	}	40.00
Master Gunner		
Assistant Band Leader		
Electrician Sergeant, second class	}	36.00
Sergeant, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Band		
Color Sergeant		
Drum Major		
Sergeant, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Hospital Corps	}	\$30.00
Supply Sergeant		
Mess Sergeant		
Radio Sergeant		
Sergeant Bugler		
Stable Sergeant		
Fireman		
Corporal		
Cook		
Horseshoer		
Corporals, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps	}	24.00
Mechanics, Coast Artillery		
Privates, Band	}	21.00
Corporal, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery		
Mechanic		
Farrier	}	21.00
Saddler		

First-class Private	18.00
Private, Hospital Corps.....	16.00
Privates, excepted were noted above } Company, Troop or Battery Musi- } cians	15.00

OFFICERS: There shall be allowed and paid each commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General, 10% additional to his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service, known as longevity pay. The total amount of this increase shall in no case exceed 40%. Officers receive 10% additional pay per month when serving outside the Continental limits of the United States, except in the Canal Zone, Panama, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Officers when on aviation duty and when required to participate regularly in aerial flights receive an increase of pay per month, as follows:

Aviation Officers,	25%
Junior Military Aviators,	50%
Military Aviators,	75%

ENLISTED MEN: On reenlisting, a man receives additional pay monthly for each enlistment, figured on base pay as follows:

<i>If Receiving</i>	<i>2d</i>	<i>3d</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>6th</i>	<i>7th</i>
\$15.00 or \$16.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
\$18.00 to \$30.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00
\$36.00 to \$75.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00

Additional allowances are made as follows:

Holders of Certificates of Merit, \$2.00 additional monthly.

When detailed for aviation duty and required to participate regularly in aerial flights, 50% additional pay while so serving.

When efficient in marksmanship, extra monthly allowance as follows:

Marksmen and second-class gunners.	\$2.00
Sharpshooters and first-class gunners.	3.00
Expert riflemen, expert first-class gunners	5.00
Gun Pointers, Gun Commanders, Second-class Observers, Chief Planters, Chief Loaders	7.00
Plotters, First-class Observers, Casement Electricians, Coxswains	9.00

Additional monthly pay is also allowed the following when performing special duty:

Mess Sergeants	\$6.00
Hospital Corps Men, when acting as Surgical Assistants	6.00
Hospital Corps Men, when acting as Dispensary Assistants	2.00

Commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the present emergency, the pay of the enlisted men in active service is increased as follows. (The amount figured on base pay.)

Those men who do not receive over \$21.00 a month, \$15.00 a month additional.

Those men who receive \$24.00 to \$30.00 a month, \$12.00 a month additional.

Those men who receive \$30.00 to \$40.00 a month, \$8.00 a month additional.

Those men who receive over \$40.00 a month, \$6.00 a month additional.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

OFFICERS are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipments and to keep themselves supplied with the required articles at all times.

ENLISTED MEN, on joining, have issued to them the following articles of clothing and equipment.

- In time of peace:*
- 1 Dress Cap
 - 1 Dress Coat
 - 1 pair of Dress Trousers or
Breeches
 - 1 Breast Cord
 - White Gloves
 - 1 Garrison Cap
 - 1 Leather Body Belt.
- At all times:*
- 1 Service Hat and Cord
 - 1 Coat, O.D. Woolen
 - 1 Coat, O.D. Cotton
 - 2 Shirts, O.D. Flannel
 - 1 Breeches, O.D. Woolen
 - 1 Breeches, O.D. Cotton
 - 1 Pair Leggings
 - 2 Pair Shoes
 - 3 Pair Drawers
 - 2 Undershirts

- 4 Pair Socks
- 1 Overcoat
- 1 Sweater
- 2 Blankets
- 1 Half Shelter Tent
- 1 Cartridge Belt
- 1 Mess Outfit
- 1 Canteen
- Chevrons and Arm Devices,
when required

- 1 First Aid Packet

Dismounted Troops: 1 Pack Carrier

- 1 Poncho

Mounted Troops: 1 Pair Saddle Bags

- 1 Saddle Blanket

- 1 Set Horse Equipments

- 1 Slicker.

Each individual is furnished with the proper small arms for his respective position and branch of the service.

Each of the articles issued has a rated value, and when a man enlists such articles as are necessary are issued to him and their value charged against what is known as his clothing allowance, amounting to \$52.45 the first year, and \$25.55 for each succeeding year of his enlistment. This is placed to his credit on the Company Books, and a man is entitled to draw and have charged against this account, not exceeding annually the specified amount, such articles of uniform and equipment that are necessary for him to replace those worn out or lost. If in the judgment of

his commanding officer, or an inspector, any article is unfit for use, its owner is ordered to replace it, which replacement is charged against his account, unless the article has been damaged in some way for which the owner is not responsible. In this case, on appealing to the proper authority, the article may be condemned and a new one issued to the man without its being charged against him.

At the completion of an enlistment a discharged man receives in cash the unexpended balance of his uniform allowance that may be credited to him. Careful attention to uniform and equipment at all times, and its preservation in the best manner possible, sometimes enables a soldier to have quite a balance to his credit on taking his discharge. If a soldier is careless in the care of his outfit, and expends his annual allowance before the termination of the year, he is required to replace articles of uniform and equipment from his pay.

Uniforms will be worn by officers and men at all times when on duty or within the confines of a military station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when leaving the station limits, and enlisted men, by special permission, when leaving on an authorized furlough. In time of war uniforms are worn by all at all times.

National Guard uniforms and equipment conform to that worn by the regular army, except where the letters "U.S." are used in marking, the initial letters designating the State to which the troops belong are substituted. In time of peace uniforms are worn only for military

PLATE XIV. INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY



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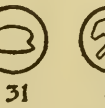
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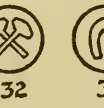
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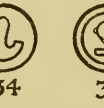
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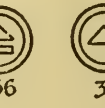
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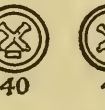
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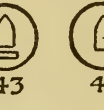
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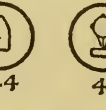
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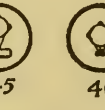
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CHEVRONS AND ARM DEVICES, ARMY

Chevrons. *Worn by non-commissioned officers.*

1. Regimental Sergeant Major.
2. Regimental Supply Sergeant.
3. Band Leader.
4. Battalion Sergeant Major.
5. Color Sergeant.
6. Assistant Band Leader.
7. First Sergeant.
8. Drum Major.
9. Company Supply Sergeant.
10. Company Mess Sergeant.
11. Master Electrician.
12. Post Ordnance Sergeant.
13. Sergeant First Class, Signal Corps.
14. Sergeant First Class, Medical Dept.
15. Signal Electrician, Signal Corps.
16. Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.
17. Electrician Sergeant.
18. Electrician Sergeant First Class, Coast Artillery Corps.
19. Sergeant, Ordnance Department.
20. Sergeant, Signal Corps.
21. Sergeant, Medical Corps.
22. Bugler Sergeant.
23. Stable Sergeant.
24. Sergeant.

25. Corporal.

Arm Devices. *Worn by special men. Sometimes these are combined with chevrons.*

26. Master Electrician, Coast Artillery Corps.
27. Engineer, Coast Artillery Corps.
28. Master Gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
29. Chief Mechanic, Coast Artillery Corps.
30. Fireman.
31. Cook.
32. Mechanic.
33. Farrier or Horseshoer.
34. Saddler.
35. Casement Electrician.
36. Observer First Class.
37. Observer Second Class.
38. Chief Planter.
39. Chief Loader.
40. Gun Commander.
41. Gun Pointer.
42. Plotter.
43. First Class Gunner, Gun or Mortar.
44. Second Class Gunner, Gun or Mortar.
45. First Class Gunner, Mine Company.
46. Second Class Gunner, Mine Company.

duty. If ordered into the Federal Service they conform to the Army Regulations.

Uniforms, insignia of rank, devices, etc., as prescribed by the Uniform Regulation, are shown by the accompanying plates. There is, however, certain information which cannot be shown in illustrations, which is noted below.

OFFICERS: The uniform worn by a General will be such as may be prescribed by the President at the time of the appointment.

Cocked hats and epaulettes are worn by Generals with dismounted full dress only. Aigulettes (of gold-braided cords) are worn on the right shoulder by the aides to the President and aides to Governors of States, and on the left shoulder by the General Staff, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs, Regimental Adjutants, Aides to General Officers, and Military Attachés when on duty with an Ambassador or Minister. They will be worn at all times on the full dress and special evening dress coats and the dress and white coats when under arms.

Officers, when detailed to a Corps or Department, or as aides, will wear the uniform of the branch of the service, substituting for the organization device the device of the Corps, Department, or designation of General's aide to which they may be allotted.

When authorized by an immediate Commanding Officer, white mess jackets, with white trousers and shoes, and blanket- or wool-lined overcoats may be worn according to the climatic conditions of the stations.

In field service, despatch cases are carried by all Staff Officers, and map cases may be carried by officers when necessary.

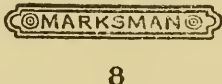
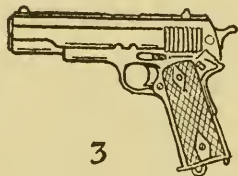
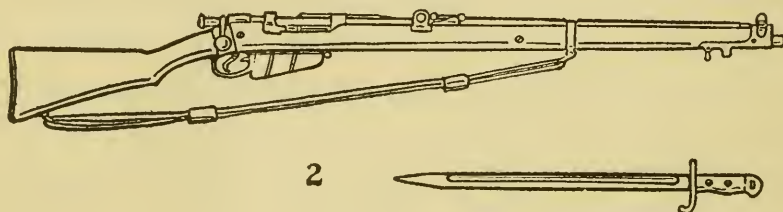
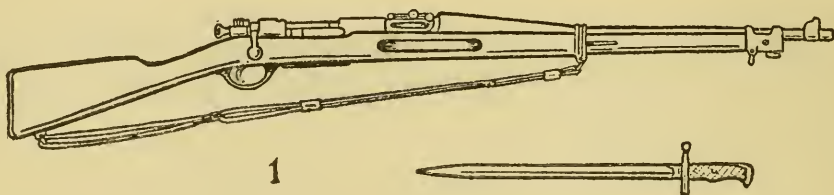
CHAPLAINS: In conducting religious services, Chaplains may wear the vestments required by the church to which they belong.

RESERVE OFFICERS: Officers of the Reserve Corps are only required to be equipped with the complete field uniform and equipment, substituting on the collar of the coat and shirt the letters "U.S.R." for "U.S." They do not wear uniforms except on special occasions, unless ordered into active service, when they conform to the Army Regulations. If a Reserve Officer so desires, he may equip himself with a complete uniform of his rank and branch of the service for use on such occasions as it may be proper to appear in such a uniform.

ENLISTED MEN: Chevrons and devices are worn on both sleeves, midway between the elbow and top of sleeve. All men who have served faithfully for a full period of enlistment will wear on both sleeves of the dress coat, just above the cuff, a service stripe of the branch of the service in which the enlistment was performed. For each additional enlistment an additional stripe will be added. If war service is performed during the time of enlistment, the stripe will be of white, edged with the color of the branch of the service.

Blanket-lined overcoats and white duck uniforms are issued to troops serving in stations where the climatic conditions may require them.

PLATE XV. SMALL-ARMS AND SHOOTING DECORATIONS—U. S. ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS



SMALL-ARMS AND DECORATIONS FOR SHOOTING, UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Springfield Rifle and Bayonet. | 2. Enfield Rifle and Bayonet. |
| | 3. Automatic Pistol. |

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: The medal of honor is worn pendant below the necktie by officers in special evening dress. Medals are worn on full dress coats only. Ribbons only will be worn on all other uniforms. No medals or ribbons are permitted on the overcoat.

Organizations, by special permission of the Secretary of War, may add such ornamentations to their band uniforms, as may be approved, provided the general character of the uniform is not changed.

Service uniforms are made of both wool and cotton, which are worn according to climatic conditions. For camp and field work officers and enlisted men may lay aside the service coat and perform their duties wearing the authorized olive drab shirt. When this is done, devices, insignia of rank, and chevrons are worn on the shirt, as prescribed. If officers and men appear in shirts on ceremonial occasions, or off duty, out of the military limits, a black cravat, tied in a sailor's knot, is worn.

Certain organizations of the National Guard are allowed, for historical and sentimental reasons, to have a distinctive full dress uniform. These uniforms must be procured entirely at the expense of the organization, and are permitted to be worn only on ceremonial occasions, and are not allowed for any State or Federal duty.

Decorations Awarded for Shooting.

The winning of one of these decorations carries with it a monthly extra allowance of pay.

4. Expert Rifleman.
5. Pistol Expert.
6. Sharpshooter.
7. Pistol Sharpshooter.
8. Marksman.

TRAINING CAMPS

The Secretary of War is authorized to maintain on military reservations in different parts of the country, during certain periods of the year, military training camps for the instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected. Applications to attend such camp is made at such a place and at such a time as may be designated in orders issued by the Department Commanders in whose Department the camps are situated. Applicants must pass a certain physical and mental examination and to enlist for the entire period of the camp. Officers and non-commissioned officers from the Army and Reserve Corps are detailed as instructors. On completing a prescribed period of instructions and being discharged, a student, on the recommendation of his Commanding Officers while in camp, is eligible to take the examination for the Reserve Officers' Corps. In anticipation of the large number of officers needed for the new conscripted army, the War Department, on May 1st, 1917, established 16 Training Camps throughout the country, with students numbering from 1,500 to 5,000 at each camp, according to the accommodations. The prescribed course of study is 3 months. At the completion of the first course the camps will be recruited again and a second set of students enlisted for another three months and this continued as long as additional officers are required.

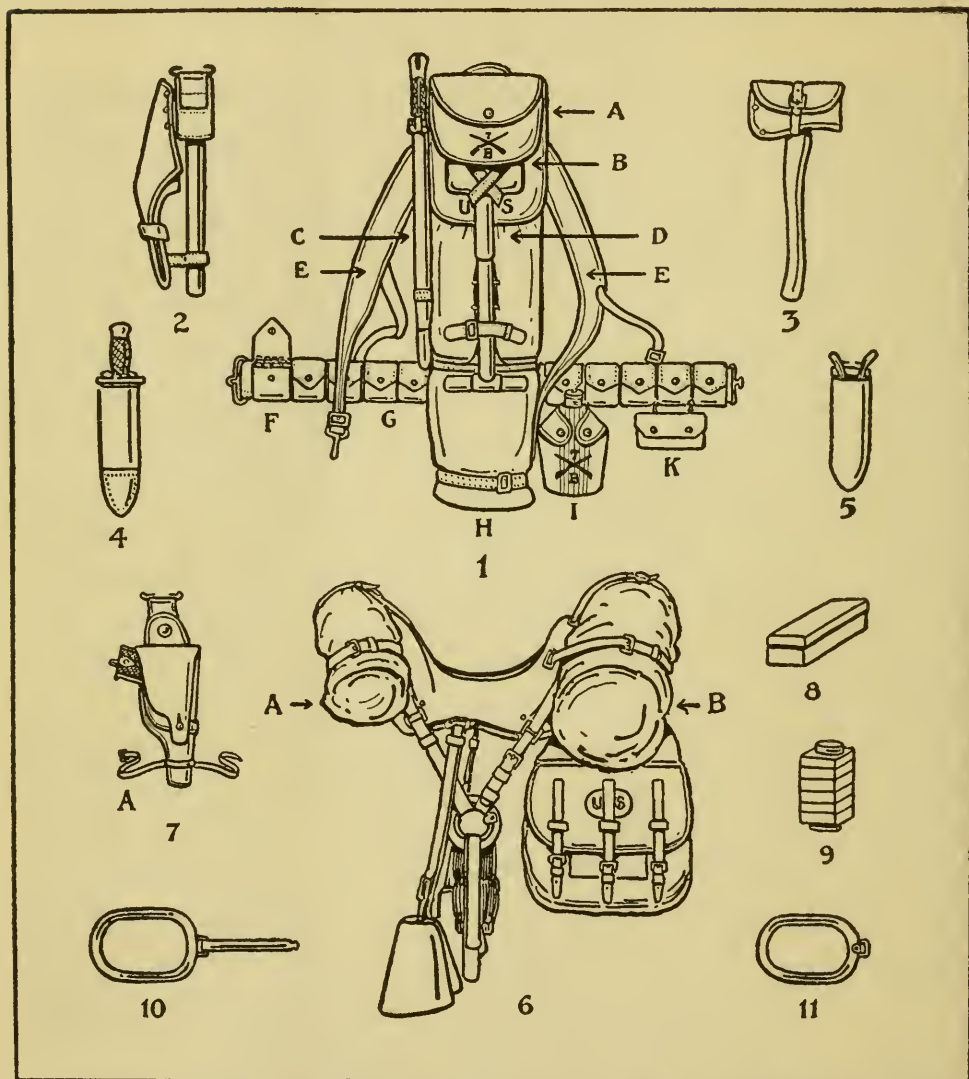
NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard consists of the regularly commissioned and enlisted militia of the various States, organized, armed, and equipped, as provided for the corresponding branches of the service in the Regular Army. The National Guard in time of peace is maintained by their respective States, which in addition to the State money expended, receives annually an appropriation and certain equipment from the Government, according to the numbers and efficiency of their organizations.

When it is necessary to take the troops of a State into Federal Service, the President may authorize the raising of State Reserve Organizations to take their places for home defense, and also to enlist and instruct recruits, who may be forwarded to the organizations in the field. When this is done men of the National Guard Reserve are ordered back into service in the Reserve Organizations, and may be transferred, if necessary, to the active organization should their services be required there. When in the State Service officers are commissioned by their respective Governors, and are transferred to the Reserve, retired, or resign, accordingly. When in the Federal Service they have the same standing as regular officers and are under the Army regulations.

ENLISTED MEN. Enlisted men, either in the State or Federal Service, are enlisted, transferred to the Reserve, retired and discharged as prescribed for an enlisted man of the Regular Army.

PLATE XVI. FIELD EQUIPMENT—U. S. ARMY, NAVY
AND MARINE CORPS



FIELD EQUIPMENT OF ENLISTED MEN, UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY,
AND MARINE CORPS

Enlistment is for 6 years, 3 years with the colors, 3 years with the Reserve. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 45, a minor having to have the consent of a parent or guardian. On enlisting a man subscribes and signs an oath which renders him liable to be called into the service of the United States should it be so ordered by the President in case of war or grave emergency. On being mustered into the Federal Service he becomes part of the Regular Army, and is governed by its regulations, rates of pay, etc.

Enlisted Men Dismounted.

1. Full Equipment.
 - A. Meat Can Pouch.
 - B. Haversack.
 - C. Bayonet.
 - D. Entrenching Tool.
 - E. Suspenders.
 - F. Cartridge Pocket, open.
 - G. Cartridge Belt.
 - H. Roll. *Contains blanket, shelter-tent half, extra clothing.*
 - I. Canteen.
 - K. First-aid Packet.

Entrenching Tools. *Carried by some men in place of tool marked D.*

2. Pick-Mattock.
3. Ax.

Tools. *Carried on belt by men who carry no intrenching tools.*

4. Bolo.

5. Wire-cutter.

Enlisted Men Mounted. *They wear a cartridge belt with canteen and first-aid packet attached.*

6. Saddle and Equipment.
 - A. Slicker.
 - B. Roll. *Contains blanket, shelter-tent, half, extra clothing.*
 - C. Saddle-bag. *Contains meat can pouch and extra articles.*
7. Holster. *Carried by men equipped with automatic pistol.*

A. Leg-strap. *To prevent swinging.*

Contents of Meat Can Pouch.

8. Bacon Box.
9. Condiment Box.
10. Bottom of Meat Can.
11. Top of Meat Can.

In times of peace the National Guard is required to carry out certain plans of drills, maneuvers, rifle practise and camp as prescribed by the Division of Militia of Affairs of the War Department. To each State, according to the size of its National Guard, is detailed a number of regular officers and non-commissioned officers, known as Inspector-Instructors. Their duties are explained by their title and on the reports of these Inspector-Instructors is based the annual money appropriation and the issue of arms and equipment to the different States.

Officers of the National Guard on being recommended by their respective Governors may be detailed to take a course of instruction at the Army Service Schools in the branch of the service to which they belong and when detailed for such duty receive the pay of their grade.

STRENGTH. The strength of the National Guard as reported on January 1st, 1917, was as under Column A. On May 5th, 1917, all States were ordered to recruit their organizations to full war strength which will make the numbers of each State as under Column B:

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
	<i>Officers & Men</i>	<i>Officers & Men</i>
Alabama	2,557	9,600
Arizona	920	2,400
Arkansas	915	7,200
California	3,462	9,100
Colorado	828	4,800
Connecticut	3,703	4,900
Delaware	461	2,400

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
	<i>Officers & Men</i>	<i>Officers & Men</i>
District of Columbia	1,835	2,465
Florida	1,266	4,100
Georgia	3,084	11,200
Hawaii	2,641	
Idaho	964	3,200
Illinois	6,599	20,300
Indiana	2,561	12,000
Iowa	3,400	10,400
Kansas	2,052	8,000
Kentucky	2,422	10,400
Louisiana	1,182	7,350
Maine	1,539	4,200
Maryland	2,192	5,700
Massachusetts	7,018	12,600
Michigan	3,650	11,000
Minnesota	3,099	8,400
Mississippi	1,156	8,000
Missouri	3,953	14,100
Montana	784	3,200
Nebraska	1,617	6,400
Nevada: No National Guard—Allotment 2,400 to be raised.		
New Hampshire	1,258	3,200
New Jersey	4,322	9,800
New Mexico	934	2,400
New York	16,323	31,500
North Carolina	3,054	9,150

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
	<i>Officers & Men</i>	<i>Officers & Men</i>
North Dakota	790	4,000
Ohio	6,408	16,800
Oklahoma	1,036	8,000
Oregon	1,691	3,500
Pennsylvania	10,151	29,400
Rhode Island	1,617	3,500
South Carolina	1,526	6,700
South Dakota	922	4,000
Tennessee	1,747	9,600
Texas	2,905	15,500
Utah	578	3,200
Vermont	954	3,200
Virginia	3,005	9,600
Washington	1,448	4,900
West Virginia	1,611	6,400
Wisconsin	3,439	10,400
Wyoming	614	2,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	132,194	297,765

Though for all Federal and State duty the National Guard must be organized, uniformed and equipped strictly in accordance with the regulations, certain organizations whose distinctive uniforms have a historical significance are allowed to wear them for ceremonial purposes, provided they are supplied at the expense of the organization and no money provided from the Army or State appropriation is used in their purchase or maintenance.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

AIRSHIP

A dirigible balloon, an aircraft floating in air owing to its being filled with gas, which is lighter than air. Propelled by motors driven by air propellers.

AIRPLANE

An air craft with wings, which lift it by forcing air downward and supporting itself on the reaction thereof. Propelled by motor driven air propellers.

BATTALION PARADE

See REGIMENTAL PARADE. The same ceremony performed by a Battalion.

BARRACKS

Permanent buildings occupied by troops.

BILLETS

When troops are quartered in the buildings of a town they are said to be in billets.

BIVOUAC

An encampment without tents or covering.

BOMBS AND HANDGRENADES

Small explosive missiles that are thrown by specially constructed guns or by hand. Mostly used in trench warfare.

BUGLE CALLS

Reveille: First call in the morning at which the men must arise.

Retreat: Sounded at sunset when post flag or regimental colors or standards are taken in for the night.

Tattoo: Sounded at such hour as may be designated at night, as a notification that the work for the day is done and a warning that all men should return to their quarters.

Call to Quarters: Sounded generally one half hour after Tattoo, when all men must be in quarters.

Taps: Sounded generally fifteen minutes later when lights are extinguished and absolute quiet must prevail.

In addition to the above calls there are sounded such calls for mess, drills, ceremonies, and other duties as may be necessary for the day's routine.

CAMPS

When troops are quartered in tents.

CANTONMENTS

Temporary buildings erected for troops.

COLORS AND STANDARDS

The National and State or Regimental Flags carried by foot troops are called *Colors*. By mounted organizations *Standards*. When in regimental formations and a salute is rendered the State or Regimental flag is dropped to the front at an angle of 45 degrees. When not in use they are kept in the Quarters of the Com-

manding Officer. When in camp colors and standards are placed unfurled in front of the Commanding Officers' tents in fine weather, and are saluted by all individuals or troops passing. Individuals also salute colors and standards when they are carried by troops. Should the weather be inclement they may be cased in waterproof coverings and when this is done they are not saluted.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER

An officer who receives his commission from the President, or the Governor of a State.

DEVICES

Markings that designate to what branch of the service or organization an officer or man belongs.

ESCORT TO THE COLORS

A ceremony performed by a selected company from a regiment or battalion when the colors are brought from the Commanding Officer's Quarters to the organization.

ESCORT OF HONOR

A detail of any body of troops to escort individuals of high military, naval or civil rank.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major.

FIELD BAKERY

An organization supplied with the equipment of field ovens and skilled labor for the preparation of bread on the march. The output of an organized Field Bakery Company is about 3,600 loaves a day, per oven.

When on the march a bakery can deliver bread 6 hours after a halt is made and the equipment put in place.

FIRST AID PACKET

A part of the Field Equipment of every officer and man—carried on the belt at all times:

Contents

- 2 gauze bandages,
- 2 gauze compresses,
- 2 safety pins.

Printed directions for emergency dressings.

FURLONGHS

See LEAVES.

FUNERAL ESCORT

Troops detailed for funeral duty. If of an officer or man of the Army, the prescribed escort is as follows:

Lieutenant-General

A regiment of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry, a battery of Field Artillery.

Major-General

A regiment of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry, a battery of Field Artillery.

Brigadier-General

A regiment of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry and a platoon of Artillery.

Colonel

Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel or Major

Battalion or Squadron.

Captain

Company, troop, or battery.

Lieutenants

Platoon.

Sergeants

14 to 16 men according to his rank, commanded by a sergeant.

Corporal

12 men commanded by a corporal.

Private

8 men commanded by a Corporal.

GENERAL OFFICER

A term used in speaking of any officer of General's rank.

GUARD MOUNTING

A ceremony of the inspection and review of a new guard before it relieves the old guard on duty. The old guard may be, however, relieved in an informal manner should the Commanding Officer of the garrison or camp so direct.

IDENTIFICATION TAG

A small disc of metal worn by every officer and man at all times and on which is stamped his name and organization.

INCINERATOR

A specially constructed oven for the disposal of camp refuse. One is generally constructed, of such material as may be obtainable, at each camp kitchen.

INSPECTION

A formation under arms when the uniform and equipment of each individual is carefully examined by the

senior present or by a specially detailed officer or non-commissioned officer.

INSPECTION OF QUARTERS

Is made as above when the quarters occupied by troops must be put in thorough order and all personal clothing and equipment displayed.

INSIGNIA OF RANK

Markings that designate an officer or non-commissioned officer.

LEAVES AND FURLOUGHS

Leaves of absence are granted to officers, Furloughs to enlisted men. Unless under special circumstances they are rarely granted for over 30 days at one period. Permission to be absent from post or camp for a short period generally not to exceed 24 hours is not considered as a leave of absence or furlough.

LINE OFFICERS

Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant.

MILITARY POST

A general term used to designate a place where troops are quartered.

MILITARY POLICE

Their duty is to enforce the police regulations in or near a military post or with troops on the march; protect the inhabitants, military stores, telegraph, telephone, and railway lines from damage and to arrest all soldiers absent from the organizations without proper authority.

MINES

High explosives placed in harbors, channels, in front

of trenches or by tunneling under an enemy's position. *Contact*—those that are placed so that they will be exploded by being forcibly struck.

Control—those that are placed so that they can be exploded by electricity.

MINE LAYERS

Specially constructed vessels of the Coast Artillery Corps for the placing of mines, harbor nets and similar defenses.

MUSTER

A formation of an organization to determine the general condition of its officers and men or for the purpose of paying them. For such a formation carefully prepared muster rolls are made out giving the necessary details of information required for each individual.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Army Regulations, par. 264, prescribes the "*Star Spangled Banner*" as the "*National Anthem*," and it must be played on occasions of ceremony only. The playing of the "*National Anthem*" as part of a medley is strictly prohibited. When the "*National Anthem*" is played, troops under arms render the prescribed salute. Officers and men in uniform, but out of ranks, come to attention, bringing the right hand to the position of salute at the first bar of the music and holding it there until the music ceases. Civilians uncover, holding the hat with the right hand on the left shoulder. If indoors and uncovered all stand at attention.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

An enlisted man who is appointed to office by an order which may be revoked at any time, and the man returned to the ranks.

OFFICER OF THE DAY

An officer detailed daily who is charged with the execution of all orders of the Commanding Officer relating to the safety and good order of a post.

PAY ROLLS

Carefully prepared rolls of an organization giving such information as is necessary to properly pay off the officers and men; generally made up monthly.

POLICE

The term "Police" in military parlance used (except when preceded by the word "Military") to describe those men detailed to do the general cleaning up of a post. Policing is generally done twice a day, and is divided into three details. Company troop or battery police who have charge of the quarters and picket lines of their respective organizations. Kitchen Police who have charge of the kitchen and mess. General Police composed of a detail from each organization of a post, who have charge of all ground within the military limits not covered by the first two.

PONCHO

A square waterproof sheet issued to foot troops so arranged that it can be used as a ground sheet, as a cover for an equipment roll or worn over the shoulders as a protection against rain.

PONTOON BRIDGE

A temporary bridge supported across a river or stream on boats. These boats and other material necessary are carried on specially constructed wagons in what is known as the Pontoon Train. The boats are either of wood or canvas on collapsible frames.

POST EXCHANGE

A store established at a post or camp for the sale of refreshments and small articles needed by the soldiers. It is under control of an officer detailed for that purpose and all profits derived from sales are divided between different messes of the units of the organization, for the purchase of extras not issued with the Army ration.

PROVOST MARSHAL

An officer detailed to preserve order in the neighborhood of a military post or with troops on the march. Should it be necessary for him to have further assistance than can be given by the Military Police, he may call for special details which are known as a *Provost Guard*.

RATIONS

Garrison and Field Rations

Such articles as prescribed in the *Manual of Substance* as it is possible to secure and to issue.

Travel Rations

An issue used by troops under transportation:

- Canned meat,
- Hard bread,
- Soft bread,

Beans,
Canned Tomatoes,
Jam,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Salt,
Condensed Milk.

Reserve Rations

Sometimes called *Haversack Rations*. Issued to troops to be carried on the march.

Bacon or Canned Meat,
Hard Bread,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Salt.

Emergency Rations

Specially prepared Rations issued for emergencies. They will not be opened, except when ordered by an officer, or in an extremity, and will never be used when any other rations or food is available.

The *amount of rations* to which a man is entitled has been raised to 42 cents a day, and a further increase is contemplated on account of the high cost of supplies. At the end of each month the amount of rations drawn by an organization is computed and the amount balanced with the ration allowance to which the organization is entitled according to its strength. An excess of the allowance must be made good from the company fund. If the allowance is underdrawn organizations receive the amount of savings in cash. 'These rations'

savings become part of the company funds, but can only be expended in procuring for the mess additional rations and luxuries not provided for in the prescribed issue of rations.

Officers are not issued rations but are required to pay for their food. If messing with the men of their organization they pay to the mess so much per day for the rations they consume.

RELATIVE RANK

<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>
General	Admiral
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral
Major-General	Rear Admiral
Brigadier-General	No corresponding rank since Commodore has been abolished on active list
Colonel	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Commanders
Major	Lieutenant-Commander
Captain	Lieutenant
1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant (Junior Grade)
2d Lieutenant	Ensign
Cadet	Midshipman

In firing salutes and rendering honors, the officers of the Navy receive the same as those of relative rank in the Army. The duties of non-commissioned officers of the Army and the Warrant and Petty Officers of the Navy differ so that it is almost impossible to grade

them exactly. Relative rank is generally determined by the relative amount of pay received.

REGIMENTAL PARADE

A ceremony performed by a regiment generally at sunset.

REVIEW

Formation in honor of some individual when the organizations pass before him with full ceremony.

SALUTES

Salutes vary from those rendered by individuals to the honoring of the saluted party by the firing of cannon. If the salute is given by an individual unarmed, it is made with the right hand. If by an individual armed, or by a body of troops armed, according to the prescribed regulations for the weapons carried in rendering honors. This also applies for organizations in ceremonial formations.

If the salute is by cannon the following is prescribed:

National and President's Salute	21 guns
Vice President	} 19 guns
Foreign Ambassadors	
Members of the Cabinet	
Governors of States and Territories	
Chief Justice of the United States	} 17 guns
Speaker of the House of Representatives	
General	
Admiral	} 15 guns
Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy	
Foreign Envoy and Ministers	
Lieutenant-General or Vice Admiral	

Ministers accredited to the United States	} 13 guns
Major-General or Rear-Admiral	
Chargé d’Affaires	} 11 guns
Brigadier-General	

On July 4th, when saluting one gun is fired for each State in the Union.

SALUTES BY GUARD

Special honor is rendered by a guard relief off duty at the guard house to all general officers, the Commanding Officer of the Post or Camp, and the Officer of the Day. On the approach of any of these officers the sentinel on duty at the guard house calls out “Turn out the Guard” and gives the rank of the officer to be saluted. The guard turns out and renders the prescribed salute. If the officer to be honored does not wish to have the guard turned out he calls “Never mind the Guard,” which the sentinel repeats.

SCOUT

A man specially selected to obtain information that has the following qualifications: excellent physical condition, acute eyesight, a good memory, intelligence to observe quickly, and knowledge of maps and topography.

SIGNALS

Semaphore Signals

The transmission of messages by the use of small red and white flags, one held in each hand. Certain combinations of position and movements denote certain letters of the alphabet and numbers.

Wig Wag

The name given to flag signals which are made by

the movement of signal flags to left, right or front of the individual waving it. The telegraphic code is generally used. The waving of the flag to the right of the holder denoting a dot; to the left a dash, and to the front a space. At night lanterns are used in the same manner

Heliograph Signals

Are made by the use of mirrors which catch the sun's rays and make a brilliant flash. The telegraphic code is used. A short flash denoting a dot and a long flash a dash. At night a strong light is used which is flashed at short or long intervals as required to denote dots and dashes.

SLICKER

A long oilskin coat issued to mounted troops which can be used for sleeping on damp ground as an equipment roll, or as a protection against rain.

STAFF OFFICER

An officer whose duties are to serve as an assistant to an officer above the rank of Captain. Special Staff Officers to a General are known as *Aide de Camps*.

SUMMARY COURT

Composed of one officer designated by the Commanding Officer of a post or organization before whom men who have had charges preferred against them are brought. The court has the power to inflict penalties for minor offenses, or to determine if a culprit should be sent before a Court Martial.

STANDARDS

See COLORS

TENTS

Hospital

A large tent held in place by two end, and a cross ridge pole. Used as its name signifies, and also for quarters for Generals and sometimes Field Officers.

Pyramidal

A square tent held in place by a single pole in the center. Provides quarters, if using cots, for a squad of eight (8) men but can accommodate double that number if necessary. A very easy tent to erect, as it requires only four corner pegs to keep it in place.

Conical

A round tent supported by a single pole in the center. Will accommodate 16 men sleeping like the spokes of a wheel, heads to edge of the tent, feet to the pole. A very hard tent to erect properly as it requires a large number of pegs to keep it in place.

Shelter, generally called Dog Tents

Tents carried by troops on the march for temporary shelter. Each man carries a half tent, two of which are laced together to accommodate both men. The tents are held in place at the end by jointed poles carried by the men, or rifles may be used.

Wall

A tent generally supported by two ends and a ridge pole. Generally used for line officers and the higher non-commissioned officers. Two people are generally assigned to a tent.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used to designate Departments, Corps, branches of the service, etc., in official papers and as means of designating them in conversation:

Adj.	<i>Adjutant</i>
Aero Sq.	<i>Aero Squadron</i>
A. G.	<i>Adjutant General</i>
Am.	<i>Ammunition</i>
Amb. Co.	<i>Ambulance Company</i>
Bn.	<i>Battalion</i>
Brig.	<i>Brigade</i>
Brig. Gen.	<i>Brigadier-General</i>
Capt.	<i>Captain</i>
Cav.	<i>Cavalry</i>
C. A. C.	<i>Coast Artillery Corps</i>
C. G.	<i>Commanding General</i>
C. E.	<i>Corps of Engineers</i>
Col.	<i>Colonel</i>
Co.	<i>Company</i>
C. O.	<i>Commanding Officer</i>
Corp.	<i>Corporal</i>
C. of S.	<i>Chief of Staff</i>
C. S. O.	<i>Chief Signal Officer</i>

D. C.	<i>Dental Corps</i>
Div.	<i>Division</i>
D. R.	<i>Drill Regulation</i>
F. A.	<i>Field Artillery</i>
F. Hosp.	<i>Field Hospital</i>
F. O.	<i>Field Order</i>
F. S. R.	<i>Field Service Regulations</i>
Gd.	<i>Guard</i>
Gen.	<i>General</i>
G. O.	<i>General Orders</i>
G. S.	<i>General Staff</i>
H. A.	<i>Horse Artillery</i>
Hv. A.	<i>Heavy Artillery</i>
Inf.	<i>Infantry</i>
I. G.	<i>Inspector-General</i>
Insp.	<i>Inspector</i>
I. C.	<i>Inspected, Condemned</i>
J. A.	<i>Judge Advocate</i>
K. P.	<i>Kitchen Police</i>
Lt.	<i>Lieutenant</i>
Lt. Col.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i>
Lt. Gen.	<i>Lieutenant-General</i>

M. A.	<i>Mountain Artillery</i>
Maj.	<i>Major</i>
Maj. Gen.	<i>Major-General</i>
M. C.	<i>Medical Corps</i>
M. G. C.	<i>Machine Gun Company</i>
M. O. S.	<i>Mounted Orderly Section</i>
M. P.	<i>Military Police</i>
M. R. C.	<i>Medical Reserve Corps</i>
M. S.	<i>Mess Sergeant</i>
Mus.	<i>Musician</i>
N. C. O.	<i>Non-commissioned Officer</i>
O. D.	<i>Olive drab, used in designat- ing uniform or equipment. May be followed by the words "Woolen" or "Cot- ton" according to the ma- terial.</i>
Pon. Bn.	<i>Pontoon Battalion</i>
P. R.	<i>Porto Rico Regiment</i>
Priv.	<i>Private</i>
P. S.	<i>Philippine Scouts</i>
Q. M.	<i>Quartermaster</i>
Q. M. C.	<i>Quartermaster Corps</i>
Q. M. G.	<i>Quartermaster-General</i>
Regt.	<i>Regiment</i>
R. O.	<i>Regimental Orders</i>
R. S.	<i>Recruiting Service</i>

S. A. Am.	<i>Small Arms Ammunition</i>
S. C.	<i>Signal Corps</i>
Sgt.	<i>Sergeant</i>
Segt. Maj.	<i>Sergeant-Major</i>
S. G.	<i>Sergeant-General</i>
S. S.	<i>Supply Sergeant</i>
Sig. O.	<i>Signal Officer</i>
S. O.	<i>Special Order</i>
Sq.	<i>Squadron</i>
Surg.	<i>Surgeon</i>
Tel. Bn.	<i>Telegraph Battalion</i>
U. R.	<i>Uniform Regulations</i>
U. S. R.	<i>Reserve Officers' Corps</i>

ARMY SLANG

- BOBTAIL DISCHARGE.** A dishonorable discharge.
- BUCKING FOR ORDERLY.** Preparing uniforms and equipment to make a good appearance when an orderly is selected.
- BUNKIE.** A soldier who shares a shelter tent with a comrade.
- COFFEE COOLER.** One looking for an easy job.
- DOG TENT.** Small shelter tent used in the field.
- DOUGH BOY.** Infantry soldier.
- DOLLED UP.** Soldier dressed in his best clothes.
- FOGY.** Increase of pay for long service.
- GUNNER.** An artillery soldier.
- HARD TACK.** Hard bread or crackers.
- HIKE.** A march.
- K. P.** Kitchen Police. A mild form of punishment.
- K. O.** Commanding Officer.
- MULE SKINNER.** Teamster.
- NON COM.** Non-commissioned Officer.
- ON THE CARPET.** Being brought up before an officer to be disciplined.
- PUNK.** Soft bread.
- ROOKY.** A recruit.
- SOW BELLY.** Bacon.
- STRIKER.** Soldier who does special work for an officer.
- TOP SERGEANT.** 1st Sergeant.
- WINDJAMMERS.** Bandsmen.
- YELLOW LEG.** Cavalry Soldier.

NAVY

ORGANIZATION

The Navy of the United States is commanded by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, by right of office, and he may nominate, approved by Congress, such officers with the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral as he may consider necessary to properly officer the higher commands. The administration is in charge of the Secretary of the Navy, who is a member of the President's Official Cabinet. For administrative purposes the following divisions are made:

BUREAU OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Prepares all plans for National defense for the mobilization of the forces and has general supervision of questions affecting the efficiency of the Navy. In charge of the Chief of Naval Operations.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Keeps all records, has charge of all correspondence, the issuing of orders, notices, bulletins and official literature. In charge of a Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

Is custodian of all legal records and conducts all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and naval commissions. In charge of a Judge Advocate General.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

In charge of sick and wounded, and the physical and

sanitary condition of the Navy. In charge of a Surgeon General.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

In charge of all Navy Yards and stations. In charge of a Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Supplies all armament, arms, equipment and other fighting material and maintains arsenals and depots for the manufacture and distribution and safe keeping of Naval stores. In charge of Chief of Ordnance.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS

In charge of the building of all naval vessels and their repairs. Naval Constructor, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF SUPPLY AND ACCOUNTS

In charge of all matters of supply (other than ordnance), transportation, distribution of funds, payment of officers and men. Paymaster General, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING

In charge of all the mechanical part of naval vessels, construction and repairs, of engines, etc. Engineer in Chief, Chief of Bureau.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

In charge of all charts and information relative to navigation. In charge of a Chief of Office.

BUREAU OF NAVAL MILITIA AFFAIRS

In charge of all matters in connection with the Naval Militia. In charge of a Chief of Bureau.

FIGHTING FORCE

The organization of a ship's crew depends so much on the size of vessels that it is impossible to give them in detail in this limited space. The following detail giving the general organization of a battleship will show the duties of the different officers and men which in a general way applies down through the crews of smaller vessels. When assigned for shore service an organization is made as prescribed for Infantry of the Army according to the size of the force, Petty Officers acting in the various grades of non-commissioned officers.

If small caliber guns are landed the organization of the artillery is according to special regulations prescribed by the Navy Department.

When on shore duty, officers and men are armed and equipped as prescribed for infantry.

ORGANIZATION OF A SHIP

CAPTAIN

Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer of a vessel is always called Captain, no matter what his rank may be.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In full charge of the ship carrying out the Captain's instructions.

FIRST LIEUTENANT

In charge of the vessel, its cleanliness and good order.
Under his direct command are the

Master at Arms,
Boatswains,
Carpenters,
Sailmakers,
Shipwrights,
Ship Fitters,
Blacksmiths,
Plumbers,
Painters,
Printers, and such
Yeomen,
Coxswains and
Seamen as may be necessary.

NAVIGATOR

In charge of the navigation. Under his direct command are the

Quartermaster,
Signalmen, and such
Seamen as may be necessary.

ORDNANCE OFFICER

In charge of all the fighting force and armament. Under his direct command are Junior Officers in charge of the Divisions

Gunners,
Electricians,
Turret Captains, and such
Yeomen,

Coxswains and
Seamen as may be necessary.

ENGINEER OFFICER

In charge of engines and mechanical power. Under his direct command are the

Assistant Engineer Officers,
Machinists,
Water Tenders,
Coppersmiths,
Firemen,
Oilers,
Coal Passers,
Blacksmith and such
Yeomen and
Seamen as may be necessary.

PAY OFFICER

In charge of distributing of all supplies, handling of all money and pay of officers and men. Under his direct command are

Pay Clerks,
Commissary Stewards,
Cooks,
Bakers,
Messmen, and such
Yeomen and
Seamen as may be necessary.

MEDICAL OFFICER

In charge of the health of the men and the sanitary condition of the ship. Under his command are

Junior Medical Officers,
Hospital Stewards,
Hospital Apprentices.

MARINE OFFICER

In charge of the Marine Guard, and certain guns of small caliber. Under his command are

Junior Marine Officers,
Men of the Marine Guard.

PLATE XVII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES NAVY



OFFICERS, UNITED STATES NAVY

- 1. Dress.
- 2. Evening Dress.
- 3. Special Full Dress.

STRENGTH

The strength of the Navy on January 1, 1917, was given as 58,309 officers and men.

On May 8, 1917, the President was authorized to increase this to full war strength of 150,000 officers and men.

The complement of ships and division into classes as noted also dates from January 1, 1917, but this number has been largely augmented by the acquiring of additional vessels from the mercantile marine.

FULL COMMISSION, JANUARY 1, 1917

Battleships	14
Armored Cruisers	3
Cruisers	11
Destroyers	38
Destroyers (operating with reduced complement)	18
Monitors	4
Submarines	38
Gunboats	18
Transports	3
Supply Ships	4
Converted Yachts	5
Tugs	47
Tenders, Torpedo Vessels	5
Special Service Vessels	13

IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE

Battleships	20
Armored Cruisers	6
Cruisers	12
Destroyers	13
Monitors	4
Torpedo Boats	13
Submarines	3
Special Service Vessels	6

These vessels are manned by a skeleton crew but are available for immediate service on the ordering into Federal Service of the Naval Militia or Reserve.

OUT OF COMMISSION

Battleships	3
Armored Cruisers	1
Cruisers	3
Destroyers	1
Torpedo Boats	4
Submarines	1
Gunboats	7
Transports	1
Fuel Ships	1
Tenders, Torpedo Vessels	2
Converted Yachts	9
Special Service Vessels	9

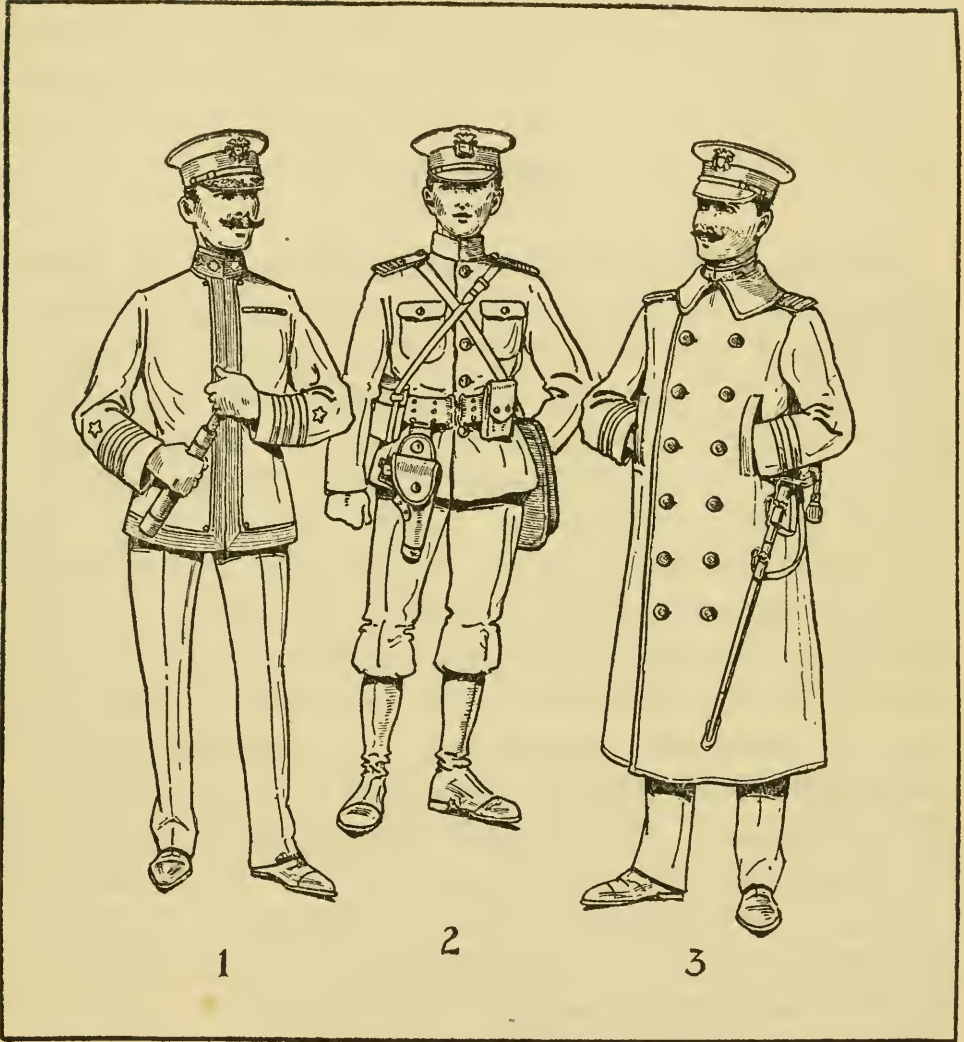
These vessels are at the various Navy Yards and stations and can be placed in commission in a very short time if required.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED

Battleships	13
Battle Cruisers	6
Scout Cruisers	10
Destroyers	36
Submarines	100
Gunboats	2
Fuel Ships	2
Supply Ships	1
Hospital Ships	1
Ammunition Ships	2
Tenders, Torpedo Vessels.....	3
Repair Ships	1

RESERVE FLEET AND COAST DEFENSE RESERVE: In time of war or emergency the President may authorize the acquiring for the Navy by purchase or other means such vessels of the Merchant Marine as may be necessary to Naval purposes. In the above case the vessels are put in charge of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Navy Department is authorized to enlist such men as are required to man them in a corps known as the Coast Defense Reserve.

PLATE XVIII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES NAVY



OFFICERS, UNITED STATES NAVY

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Service. | Equipped for Shore Duty. |
| 2. White Service Uniform | 3. Overcoat. |

SERVICE

OFFICERS: Officers must be graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, or be appointed by the President. Midshipmen may enter between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and on graduation are commissioned in the lower grades of the Navy according to merit. Each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress is entitled to have 3 Midshipmen at the Academy at one time. The District of Columbia has two Midshipmen, and there are 15 appointments-at-large specially conferred by the President and 25 each year from the enlisted men of the Navy. These are recommended by the Secretary of the Navy after a competitive examination. All candidates for appointments as Midshipmen must pass a physical and mental examination, and for each vacancy three candidates are appointed, one as Principal and two Alternates. All take the examination at the same time, and if the Principal fails to pass the appointment goes to the Alternate making the highest average of proficiency.

On account of the technical knowledge required officers are rarely appointed directly into the regular service by the President, except under exceptional conditions. In time of war, or an enlargement of the Navy, or for other reason, temporary officers may be detailed from the Offi-

cers' Reserve Corps. Officers are appointed to this who have served in the Regular Navy, Naval Militia, who are graduates of naval training schools, or who hold certificates that show they are qualified to hold some marine appointment. An applicant is required to pass a physical and mental examination before receiving an appointment and on being commissioned is liable to be ordered on active duty at any time his services are required.

Officers of the Naval Militia, if in the State Service, are Commissioned by the Governors of their respective States after passing a prescribed examination. If in the Federal Service enlisted men are recommended for commissions and are appointed by the President as prescribed for Reserve Officers. Officers reaching the age of 62 years are placed on the retired list at three-quarters of the pay of the grade in which they were retired. They may be ordered back to duty, if they offer their services in times of emergency, but can only serve in an administrative position.

An officer, after completing 30 years of active service, may be placed on the retired list at his own request, but is liable to be returned to duty in emergencies and be required to serve until he reaches the age limit.

An officer, who from wounds or other causes becomes physically disabled and unable to perform his full duty, may be placed on the retired list by the recommendation of a Medical Board. On making a complete recovery, he may be returned to the active list by the same procedure. An officer wishing to leave the Navy may resign and on his resignation being accepted by the Presi-

dent he completely severs his connection with the service. Retirements and resignations of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Naval Militia when in the Federal Service, follow the same course. Officers in the Naval Militia, not in the Federal Service, are retired and resign to the Governor of their respective States.

ENLISTED MEN: Enlisted men entering the Navy as volunteers enlist for four years, between the ages of 17 and 30 years. Boys under 17 may be enlisted for special reasons, but this cannot be done without special permission of the Navy Department. Minors under 18 must have the consent of their parents or guardians, and minors over 18 must furnish a birth certificate or a verified written statement from their parents or guardians as to their age. By special order of the President, should a state of war exist, enlistment may be made for the duration of the war. Enlistments in the Naval Militia are covered by the same regulations, except the period is for three years. Enlisted men are placed on the retired list under the same conditions as officers.

PLATE XIX. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES NAVY



ENLISTED MEN, UNITED STATES NAVY

- 1. Petty Officer, Dress.
- 2. Service Uniform Equipped
- 3. Dress.

for Shore Duty.

INSTRUCTION

The United States Naval Academy is situated at Annapolis, Maryland, and is a school for the practical and theoretical training for Midshipmen for Naval Service.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE: Newport, Rhode Island.

CREWS

The number of officers and men composing the crews assigned to the various vessels varies so according to the size, armament and duty the vessels are called upon to perform that it is impossible to give the exact complement of the different types except in a most general way.

The following figures give the numbers of an average crew of each type and are correct enough for the reader to get a general idea of their complement. On a different duty the assigned crews of the same vessel may vary in a small number, both in officers and men. The crews of the vessels not enumerated in the list can only be estimated according to the size and the duties to which they are assigned:

BATTLESHIPS

Superdreadnaught Type

110 Officers,
940 Men,
75 Marines.

Dreadnaught Type

95 Officers,
790 Men,
64 Marines.

Ordinary Type

75 Officers,
730 Men,
50 Marines.

ARMORED CRUISERS AND CRUISERS

80 Officers,
810 Men,
Marines according to duty
assigned.

DESTROYERS

14 Officers,
90 Men.

ARMAMENT

The armament of naval vessels differs so according to the construction of the ship that it would be impossible to give it in detail without enumerating the equipment of each ship separately. These statistics, therefore, only cover the subject in its broadest sense, but are sufficient to give a general idea of the armament of the different class of vessels:

BATTLESHIPS

Main Batteries:

Four to twelve 6- to 14-inch Heavy Guns.

Five to twenty-two large type Rapid Fire Guns.

Secondary Batteries:

Four to twenty-two Rapid Fire Guns.

Two to four Anti-aircraft Guns.

Two to four Torpedo Tubes.

ARMORED CRUISERS

Main Batteries:

Four 8- to 10-inch Heavy Guns.

Secondary Batteries:

Eighteen to twenty-six Rapid-Fire Guns.
Two to four Torpedo Tubes.
Some equipped with Anti-aircraft Guns.

CRUISERS

Main Batteries:

Two to fourteen 5- to 8-inch Heavy Guns.

Secondary Batteries:

Four to twenty-two Rapid-Fire Guns.

DESTROYERS

Batteries:

Two to seven Rapid-Fire Guns.
Two to four Torpedo Tubes.

MONITORS

Main Batteries:

Two to four 10- to 12-inch Heavy Guns.

Secondary Batteries:

Five to seven Rapid-Fire Guns.

GUNBOATS

Main Batteries:

Four to six large type Rapid-Fire Guns.

Secondary Batteries:

Four to fifteen Rapid-Fire Guns.

TORPEDO BOATS

Batteries:

Three to four Rapid-Fire Guns.
Two to three Torpedo Tubes.

SUBMARINES

The armament differs almost with each one constructed. In addition to the torpedo tubes, a few small guns are carried for use when operating above the surface of the water.

SPECIAL SERVICE VESSELS

These are armed with small guns for protection only, but are not considered as fighting ships.

SPECIAL ARMAMENT

In addition to the regular armament, many vessels carry small field pieces and machine guns for the equipment of boats and use of landing parties.

SMALL ARMS

The small arms, both rifles and pistols, are the same as used by the Army and Marine Corps.

PAY

Officers and men are paid monthly.

BASE PAY

Admiral	\$1,125.00
Vice-Admiral	750.00
Rear-Admiral	666.66
Captain	333.33
Commander	283.33
Lieutenant-Commander	250.00
Lieutenant	200.00
Ensign	141.66
Midshipman	50.00
Boatswains, Gunners, Sailmakers, Pharmacists, Machinists, Pay	
Clerks	\$125.00 to \$187.50
Mates	93.00 to 125.00
Chief Machinist Mate, Chief Commis- sary Sergeant	\$70.00
Chief Master-at-Arms, Boilermaker. . .	65.00
Chief Electrician, Chief Yoeman, Hos- pital Stewards	60.00
Ship Cooks, first class, Machinists, Mates, first class, Coppersmiths. . . .	55.00
Band Master	52.00

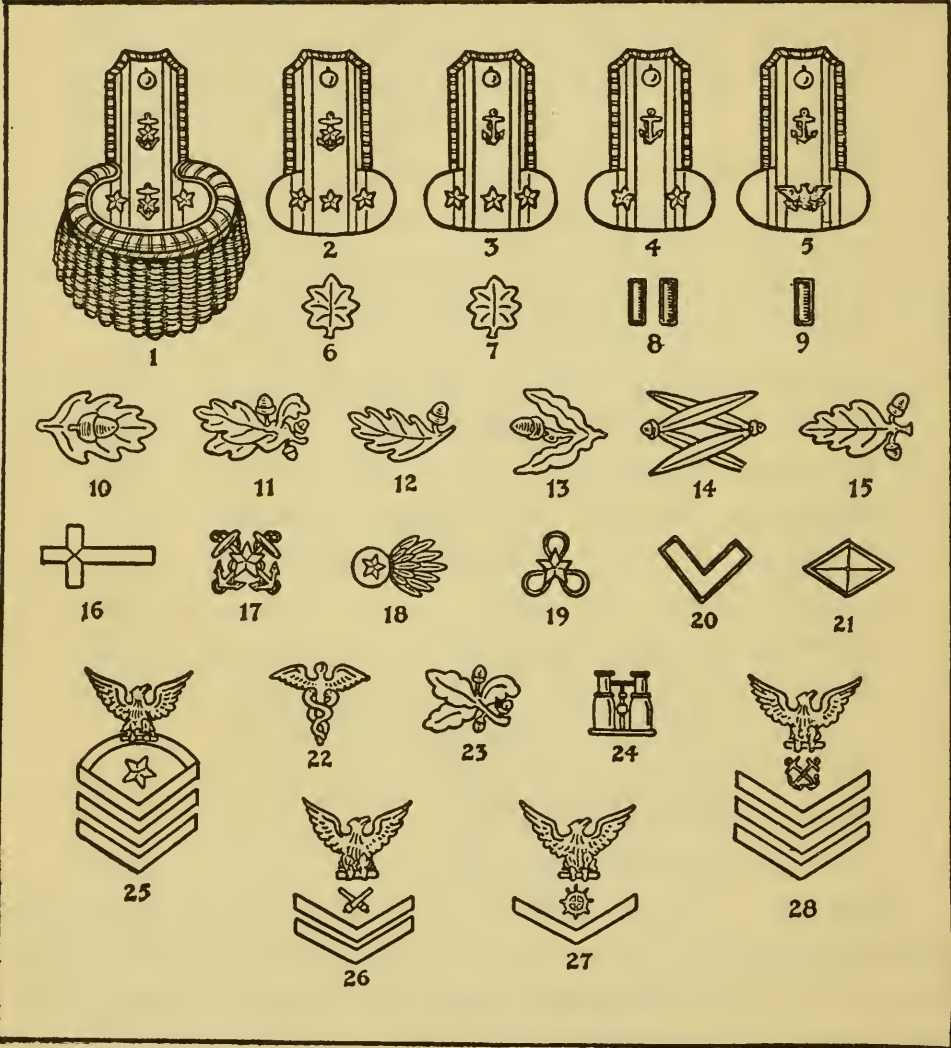
Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Turret Captain, Chief Gunner's Mate, Chief Carpenter's Mate, Chief Water Tender, Turret Captains, first-class Electricians, 1st class Blacksmiths.....	50.00
Plumbers and Fitters, Bakers, 1st class	45.00
Master-at-Arms, 1st class, Boatswain's Mates, 1st class, Gunner's Mates, 1st class, Quartermasters, 1st class, Sailmaker's Mates, Carpenter's Mate, 1st class, Painters, 1st class, Yeoman, 1st class, Machinist's Mates, 2d class, Electricians, 2d class, Shipfitters, Ship Cooks, 2d class.....	40.00
Oilers	37.00
First Musicians	36.00
Master-at-Arms, 2d class, Boatswain's Mates, 2d class, Gunner's Mates, 2d class, Quartermasters, 2d class, Firemen, 1st class, Bakers, 2d class, Carpenter's Mates, 2d class, Painters, 2d class, Yeoman, 2d class, Bakers, 2d class	35.00
Musicians, 1st class	32.00
Master-at-Arms, 3d class, Coxswains, Gunner's Mates, 3d class, Quartermasters, 3d class, Electricians, 3d class, Carpenters, 3d class, Painters, 3d class, Yeoman, 3d class, Hospital apprentices, 1st class, Firemen, 2d	

class, Musicians, 2d class, Buglers, Ship Cooks, 3d class.....	30.00
Seaman Gunners	26.00
Ship Cooks, 4th class.....	25.00
Seaman	24.00
Coal Passers	22.00
Hospital Apprentices	20.00
Ordinary Seamen	19.00
Apprentice Seamen, Landsmen	16.00
<i>Messmen's Branch</i>	
Cabin and Ward Room Stewards.....	50.00
Cabin and Ward Room Cooks.....	45.00
Steerage Stewards	35.00
Warrant Officers' Stewards, Steerage Cooks, Warrant Officers' Cooks, Mess Attendants, 1st class	30.00
Mess Attendant, 2d class.....	25.00
Mess Attendant, 3d class.....	20.00
<i>If Not Citizens of the United States</i>	
Mess Attendant, 1st class.....	24.00
Mess Attendant, 2d class	20.00
Mess Attendants, 3d class.....	16.00

OFFICERS: There shall be allowed and paid each commissioned officer below the rank of Rear-Admiral, 10% increase of his yearly pay for each term of 5 years' service, known as longevity pay. The total amount of such pay shall in no case exceed 40% of the base pay.

All officers on sea duty and on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall receive 10% increase of pay while so serving.

PLATE XX. INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES NAVY



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, NAVY

Epaulettes. *Worn by all commissioned officers.*

1. Admiral of the Navy.
2. Admiral.
3. Vice-Admiral.
4. Rear Admiral.
5. Captain.

Insignia of Rank. *Worn on pad of epaulette and collar of service coat. See PLATE IV.*

6. Commander.
7. Lieutenant-Commander.
Gold leaf.
8. Lieutenant.
9. Lieutenant Junior Grade.
Ensign. Plain pad and collar.

Department Devices. *Worn on arm of epaulette and collar of service coat instead of anchor. See PLATE IV.*

10. Medical Officer.
11. Pay Officer.
12. Professor of Mathematics.

13. Naval Constructor.

14. Civil Engineer.

15. Dental Officer.

Devices. *Worn on collar of service coat.*

16. Chaplain.

17. Chief Boatswain.

18. Chief Gunner.

19. Chief Machinist.

20. Chief Carpenter.

21. Chief Sailmaker, and Sailmakers.

22. Chief Pharmacist, and Pharmacists.

23. Paymaster's Clerk.

24. Mate.

Chevrons for Petty Officers. *Device under the eagle denotes branch to which officer belongs.*

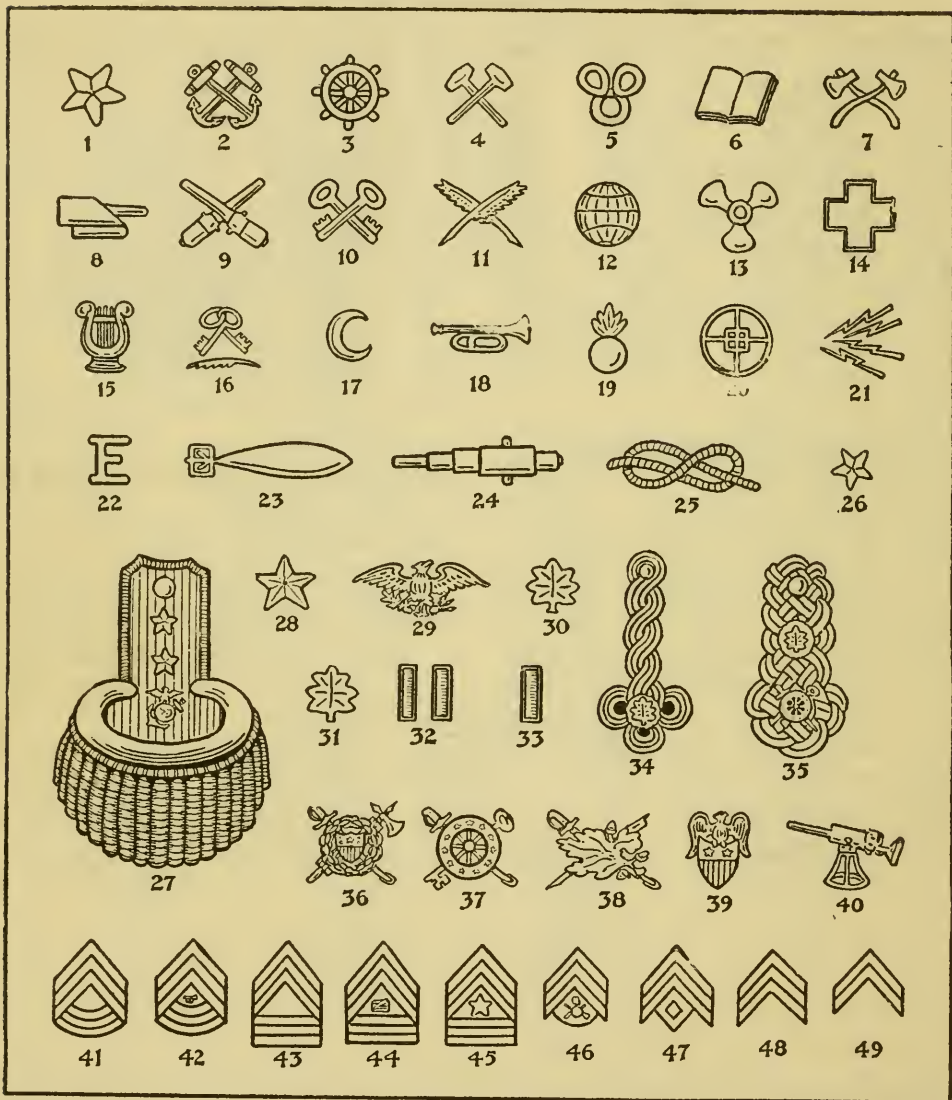
25. Chief Petty Officer.

26. Petty Officer Second Class.

27. Petty Officer Third Class.

28. Petty Officer First Class.

PLATE XXI. INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS



DEVICES, NAVY AND INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, MARINE CORPS

Specialty Marks. Worn by a Petty Officer under the eagle on the chevron, by others on the sleeve.

1. Master at Arms.
2. Boatswain's Mate, Coxswain.
3. Quartermaster.

4. Blacksmith, Shipfitter.
5. Sailmaker's Mate.
6. Printer.
7. Carpenter's Mate, Plumber, Fitter, Painter.
8. Turret Captain.
9. Gunner's Mate.
10. Chief Yeoman.
11. Yeoman, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.
12. Electrician.
13. Machinist's Mate, Boiler-maker, Water Tender, Cop-persmith, Oiler.
14. Hospital Steward, Hospital Apprentice.
15. Bandmaster, Musician.
16. Commissary Steward.
17. Ship Cook, Baker, Officer's Cook, Officer's Steward.
18. Bugler.
19. Seaman Gunner.
20. Gun Pointer.
21. Radio Operator.
22. Navy E. *Worn by such men as have been rated "Excellent" in some ship competition.*
23. Torpedo Man.
24. Gun Captain.
25. Ex Apprentice.
26. First Class Gun Pointer. *When worn above regular mark.*

MARINE CORPS.

- Epaulettes. *Gold with rank insignia in silver. Worn by all officers, except staff departments, in special full dress.*
27. Major-General.
 - Insignia of Rank. *On arm of epaulette, shoulder knot and strap.*
 28. Brigadier-Général.
 29. Colonel.
 30. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 31. Major. *Gold Leaf.*
 32. Captain.
 33. First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant. *Plain epaulette, knot and strap.*
 34. Shoulder Knots. *Worn by all officers except staff departments, in full dress. Gold with rank insignia in silver.*
 35. Shoulder Knots. *Worn by staff departments. Device of department below rank insignia.*
 36. Adjutant and Inspector's Department.
 37. Quartermaster Department.
 38. Paymaster Department.
 39. Aide de Camp.
 - Chevrons. *Worn by non-commissioned officers.*
 40. Gun Pointer.
 41. Sergeant Major.
 42. Band Leader.
 43. Quartermaster Sergeant.
 44. Sergeant, Paymaster Department.
 45. Drum Major.
 46. Gunnery Sergeant.
 47. First Sergeant.
 48. Sergeant.
 49. Corporal.

ENLISTED MEN: On reenlisting, an enlisted man receives \$5.00 a month additional pay on his first reenlistment and \$3.00 additional to his pay on all subsequent reenlistments.

Extra allowances are also made as follows: Holders of good conduct medals, 75c a month and an additional 75c a month for each bar.

Special allowances are also to be made for Marksmanship, Gunnery, Special Service in Submarine and in Aviation Service, the amounts of which were, in July, 1917, under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy.

Commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the present emergency, the pay of enlisted men in active service is increased as follows—the amount figured on base pay:

Those men who do not receive over \$21.00 a month, \$15.00 additional per month.

Those who receive \$24.00 to \$30.00, \$12.00 a month additional.

Those who receive over \$40.00, \$6.00 a month additional.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

OFFICERS are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipments and to keep themselves supplied with the required articles at all times.

ENLISTED MEN receive on joining a clothing and equipment issue and a uniform allowance in the same manner as prescribed for the Army. This issue varies so according to the particular service to which a man is detailed that it is impossible to enumerate it here.

Uniforms will be worn by officers and men at all times when on shipboard or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore or leaving the station limits, and enlisted men only by special permission when leaving on an authorized furlough. In time of war uniforms are worn at all times.

The Naval Militia uniforms and equipment conform to those worn by the Regular Navy, except where the star is used as a rank designation on sleeve or shoulder-strap it is surrounded by a circle. Uniforms, insignia of rank, devices, etc., as prescribed by the uniform regulations, are shown in the accompanying plates. There is, how-

ever, certain information which cannot be shown in illustration, which is noted below.

Officers: Aiguillettes (of gold and black cord) are worn on the left shoulder by aides to the President and aides to the Governors of States; and on the right shoulder by the personal staff of Flag Officers, Aides to Commandants and Naval Attachés when on duty with an Ambassador or Minister. They will be worn at all times on the full dress and social full dress coats and on the service white coats, and overcoat when on duty.

Reserve Officers: Officers of the Reserve Corps and Coast Defense Reserve are required to have the service and white uniforms only, but may equip themselves with a complete uniform, if they so desire, for use on such occasions as it may be proper to appear in such uniforms. Uniforms are not worn by Reserve Officers, except on duty, unless ordered into the Federal Service, when they conform to the Naval Regulations.

Enlisted Men: Chevrons and arm devices are worn on the arm just above the elbow. All men who have served a full period of enlistment will wear on his dress shirt, just above the cuff, a service stripe of red cloth. For each additional term of enlistment an additional stripe is added.

Miscellaneous Information: Medals are worn by officers on full dress coats at all times and by men on the dress shirt on occasions of ceremony. The Medal of Honor is worn pendant below the necktie by officers in social full dress. Ribbons only will be worn on all other uniforms. No medals or ribbons are permitted on the

overcoat. Officers and men on land duty when organized as prescribed for infantry of the Army wear the regular equipment as prescribed for troops. No khaki or olive-drab colored uniforms are prescribed for the Navy, but one is contemplated. On certain land service recently that the Navy was required to perform, the white uniforms worn made a conspicuous target for the enemy. The experiment was tried with success of soaking the uniforms in coffee before using, which gave them the required inconspicuous color.

NAVAL MILITIA

The Naval Militia consists of the regular commissioned and enlisted militia of the various States, organized, armed and equipped for the corresponding branches of the service in the Regular Navy. The Naval Militia in time of peace is maintained by the respective States, which in addition to State money expended receives annually an appropriation and certain equipment from the Government according to the numbers and efficiency of their organization. When in State service officers are commissioned by their respective Governors, and are transferred to the retired list or resign accordingly. When in the Federal Service they have the same standing as regular Naval Officers and are under the Naval Regulation.

ENLISTED MEN: Enlistment is for 3 years, for men of from 18 to 35 years of age. Enlisted men either in State or Federal Service are enlisted, retired and discharged as prescribed for enlisted men of the Regular Navy.

The Navy Department supplies to the different State organizations war vessels that are out of Government commission but are kept in commission by the Militia

and used for headquarters and training purposes. In time of peace the Militia are required to carry out certain plans of drills, maneuvers, rifle practise and cruises, either in their own vessels or as part of the crews of regular vessels in Government Commission, as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Naval Militia Affairs. Officers from the Regular Navy are detailed to the various States having a Naval Militia and on their reports as to efficiency depends the annual appropriation and issue of equipment.

The uniform of the Naval Militia is the same as prescribed for the Regular Navy, except that the officers wear with their designation of rank a gold star in a circle of narrow gold cord.

STRENGTH: Twenty-four States and Territories maintain a Naval Militia, the strength of which on January 1, 1917, was given as in Column A. In April all States were ordered to recruit their organization to full war strength, which will bring the numbers in each State as in column B:

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
California	887	1,300
Connecticut	388	700
District of Columbia.....	201	400
Florida	281	700
Hawaii	1	
Illinois	561	2,900
Louisiana	296	650
Maine	172	600

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
Maryland	194	700
Massachusetts	748	1,800
Michigan	496	1,000
Minnesota	439	1,200
Missouri	228	300
New Jersey	442	1,400
New York	1,498	4,500
North Carolina	210	450
Ohio	294	2,400
Oregon	192	500
Pennsylvania	163	10,000
Rhode Island	204	500
South Carolina	210	500
Texas	54	500
Washington	324	700
Wisconsin	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,517	24,700

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BATTLESHIP

Heavily armored carrying heavy guns. A fighting vessel. Sometimes designated Dreadnaughts or Superdreadnaughts to classify their armor and armament.

CRUISERS

Less heavily armored, carrying lighter guns and capable of high speed.

DESTROYERS

Are not armored, carry guns of small caliber, are very fast and the scout vessels of the Navy.

DIVISIONS

Fleet or Flotilla Divisions

If the size of a fleet or flotilla is very large it may be divided into divisions, in which case each division is under its own division commander, who transmits to the vessels the instructions of the fleet or flotilla commander.

Ship Divisions

The fighting force of a ship is divided in divisions in size and the armament. A Division corresponds in a general way to a Company in the Army, is commanded by commissioned officers with the proper complement of Junior and Petty Officers for its organization.

FLAG LIEUTENANT

An officer serving on the staff of a Flag Officer as his personal aide.

FLAG OFFICER

An officer who is entitled by his rank to have his presence designated by a flag.

FLEET

A number of vessels sailing and maneuvering under one commander. Generally applied to vessels of the larger classes.

FLOTILLA

The name generally given to a fleet of vessels of the smaller classes—destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

HYDRO AEROPLANE

An aeroplane designed to use and alight on the water. Sometimes called a Seaplane.

HYDROPLANE

A fast motor boat with a specially designed bottom, which skims along the surface of the water.

MOTHER SHIP

A name given to a vessel that may accompany destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines for the purpose of carrying such surplus supplies and stores which they may need for long cruises and which their limited size prevents them from carrying on board.

OFFICER OF THE DECK

The officer who is on duty and is for the time being

in charge of the ship. This duty is continuous and is divided among those officers whose positions rank them as watch officers.

QUARTER DECK

Part of the deck that may be defined by the Commanding Officer of the vessel. Its limits embrace so much of the main or other appropriate deck as is necessary for the proper conduct of official and ceremonial functions.

RELATIVE RANK: See under EXPLANATORY NOTES, ARMY.

SALUTES: See under EXPLANATORY NOTES, ARMY.

Special honors are rendered by the dipping of the ship's colors. On coming on board a ship those entitled to a salute by cannon are received at the gangway by a guard of honor known as Side Boys. Their numbers are as follows:

For those entitled to a salute of 15 guns or more, 8 boys.

For those saluted with 13 or 11 guns, 6 boys.

All officers and men whenever reaching the quarter-deck from the shore or from another part of the ship salute the National Ensign. When making the salute they stop and face the colors.

SIGNALS

Semaphore: The transmission of messages by the use of small red and yellow flags or a specially constructed machine on which lights are placed at night. Certain combinations of the positions of the flags and arms of

the machine denote certain letters of the alphabet and numbers.

Wig Wag: The name given to flag signals which are made by movement of a signal flag to the right and left or front of the individual waving it. The telegraphic code is generally used. The waving of the flag to the right of the holder denoting a dot—to the left a dash and to the front a space.

Flag Signals: Made by colored flags which denote letters and numbers, hoisted one above the other on a mast so they can be readily read.

Night Signals: At night letters and numbers are made by certain combinations of colored lights, as well as the colored semaphore lights. These flashing lights (Ardois Lights) are generally known in the Navy as "Winking Johnnies."

Searchlight: Signaling is also done at long range by the rays of searchlights. Certain movements of the ray and flashing or shutting off of the light, denoting certain letters and numbers.

SUBMARINES

A vessel that can travel under as well as on the surface of the water. When submerged the boat is maneuvered by use of a periscope, a vertical, prismatic telescope of very small diameter, which projects but a few feet above the surface and can only be distinguished at a short distance.

In order to submerge water is permitted to run into large tanks in the bottom of the boat and the water is forced out by powerful pumps when it is desired to come to the surface. Diving rudders are used to hasten the process. Each submarine is provided with steel cylinders of compressed air which is gradually liberated for the use of the crew when submerged.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS

The starboard gangway is used by commissioned officers and their visitors only. The port gangway is used by all other persons.

In entering a boat the junior goes first and other officers follow in order of reverse rank. In leaving a boat the senior goes first.

The commanding officer of a vessel always takes his meals in private unless some officers are invited to be his guests. He does not take a meal at any of the various ship's messes unless specially invited to do so.

When boats or launches are going in the same direction an inferior does not pass a superior unless he has the latter's permission to do so. When approaching a landing or vessel the inferior gives way to the superior. When boats or launches are approaching from opposite directions the rule is to pass to the right.

When the President, the Ruler of a foreign power or those members of the Cabinet entitled to a distinctive flag are visiting a vessel, the proper flag is displayed at the main during the period they are on board. If saluting a foreign power, the flag of the country saluted is displayed in a like manner.

TORPEDO BOATS

Small, swift boats armed with torpedoes.

TRAIN

The name given to those auxiliary vessels, Repair, Fuel, Hospital, etc., that may accompany a fleet or flotilla.

WATCHES

The guard duty on board of ship is known as watches, which are generally divided into terms of four hours' duration.

MARINE CORPS

ORGANIZATION

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service, and though under the direction of the Navy Department, may be detailed by order of the President for service with the Army. The duties assigned to the Marine Corps are to garrison the Navy Yards and Naval Stations and the defenses erected for their protection. To furnish to all battleships and cruisers and other vessels, when necessary, a detachment for guard duty and also to assist in the handling of the ships' guns. A mobile force is also always held in readiness at the Marine Barracks as the first line for foreign service when the occasion may arise. The Corps is organized as prescribed for Infantry and Artillery (serving dismounted) in the Army Regulations. Officers and men wear the same designating rank as the army with some slight exceptions, and are armed with the service pistol and rifle.

The corps is commanded by a Major-General and the Administrative Departments are as follows:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Keeps all records and has charge of correspondence, the issuing of orders, notices and bulletins and official literature. Exercises general supervision over all mat-

ters of efficiency, conduct and discipline, condition of uniforms, equipment, supplies and expenditure of public money. In charge of an Adjutant and Inspector General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

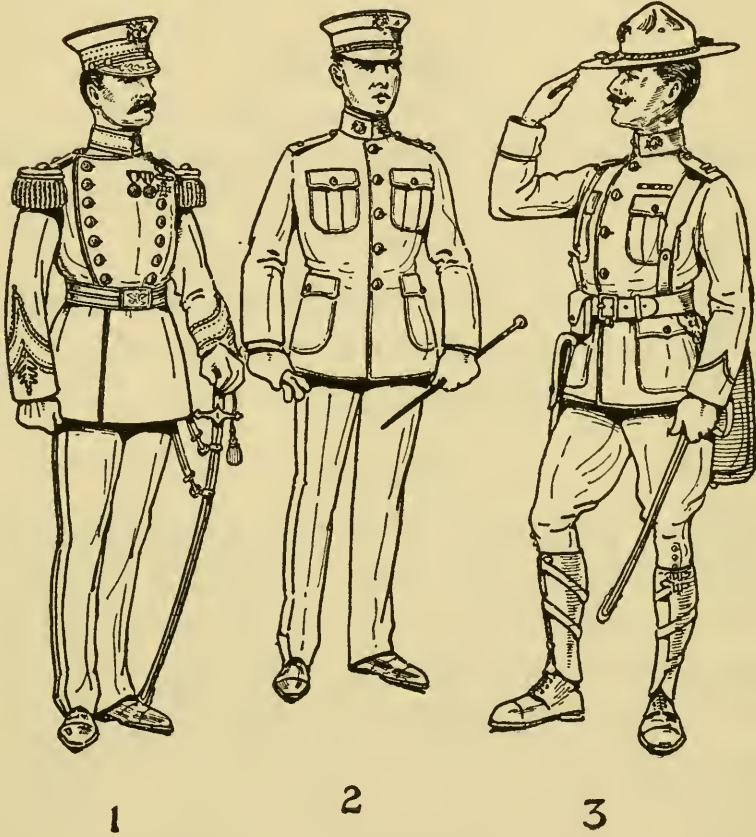
In charge of all matters of supply and transportation.

In charge of a Quartermaster-General.

PAY DEPARTMENT

In charge of the distribution of funds and payment of troops. In charge of a Paymaster General.

PLATE XXII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS



OFFICERS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

- 1. Special Full Dress.
- 2. Undress.

- 3. Field Service.

STRENGTH

The strength of the Marine Corps on January 1, 1917, was

15,627 officers and men.

On May 8, 1917, the President was authorized to increase this number to full war strength of

30,000 officers and men.

SERVICE

OFFICERS: Officers are appointed from midshipmen of the Naval Academy who may select this branch of the service on graduation, or by the President from worthy non-commissioned officers or directly from civil life. Appointees must be between the ages of 21 and 25 years and are required to pass a physical and mental examination before they can be commissioned. Officers are retired and resign as prescribed for officers of the Navy.

ENLISTED MEN: The term of enlistment is 4 years. Applicants can be between the ages of 18 and 35 years and must pass a certain physical and mental examination. A minor must have the consent of a parent or guardian. Enlisted men are discharged and retired as prescribed for the enlisted men of the Navy.

PAY

Officers and men are paid monthly

Major-General	\$666.60
Brigadier-General	500.00
Colonel	333.33
Lieutenant-Colonel	291.67
Major	250.00
Captain	200.00
1st Lieutenant	166.67
2d Lieutenant	141.67
Band Leader	75.00
Musician, 1st class.....	60.00
Musician, 2d class.....	50.00
Sergeants, 1st Sergeants	} 45.00
Sergeant's Major Quartermaster	
Drum Majors, Gunnery Sergeants	
Sergeant	30.00
Corporal	21.00
Private, Drummer, Trumpeter.....	16.00

There shall be allowed and paid each officer below the rank of Brigadier General 10% additional of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service. The total amount of such increase shall in no case exceed 40%. This is known as Longevity Pay.

While on service outside the Continental limits of the United States, officers receive 10% additional pay while so serving.

ENLISTED MEN: On reenlisting, an enlisted man receives \$4.00 a month additional for each reenlistment up to and including his 7th.

Extra allowances are also made as follows:

Holders of good conduct medals 75c. a month and an additional 75c. a month for each additional bar.

For efficiency in marksmanship, monthly

Marksman	\$2.00
Sharpshooters	3.00
Expert Riflemen	5.00

The same increase in pay for the war as applicable to the Army and Navy also applies to the Marine Corps.

PLATE XXIII. UNIFORMS—UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS



1

2

3

ENLISTED MEN, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

1. Overcoat.
2. Field Service.

3. Dress.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

OFFICERS are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipments and keep themselves supplied with the required articles at all times.

ENLISTED MEN receive on joining a clothing and equipment issue and a uniform allowance in the same manner as prescribed for the dismounted troops of the Army, omitting the breast cord and adding an additional white body belt. White uniforms, also, are a part of the regular issue and not issued only to troops going to tropical climates. Uniforms will be worn by officers and men at all times on board ship or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore, or leaving station limits, and enlisted men, by special permission, when leaving on an authorized furlough. In time of war uniforms are worn at all times.

The organization of the *Naval Militia* in some States includes marines. They wear the prescribed uniforms of the Regular Corps. The wearing of insignia of rank—chevrons, devices, medals, ribbons, aiguillettes, are as prescribed for the army.

Officers of the *Marine Reserve Corps* are required to have the undress service and white uniforms and equipments only. They do not wear uniforms, except on special occasions, unless ordered into the Federal Service, when they conform to the Marine Regulations.

NURSES CORPS (FEMALE)

ARMY AND NAVY

Consists of Superintendents for two branches of the Service appointed respectively by the Secretaries of War and Navy. They must be graduates of a hospital training school and must pass a required examination. Such enlisted nurses as may be required are appointed by the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy. Appointees must be graduates of a hospital training school, and before receiving an appointment must pass a mental and physical examination.

MONTHLY PAY

Superintendent \$150.00

Nurses 50.00

with \$5.00 a month increase for each three years of service.

When a nurse is in charge of a hospital she is known as a Matron and receives \$10.00 a month extra pay while so acting.

FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES

INTRODUCTION

With the various changes the present war has brought about and the uncertainty as to the truth of the general information obtainable, it is impossible to give any statistics in regard to the armies and navies of the belligerent powers that would be positively authentic. In compiling the following the author has taken the information given from several sources (all of which differ), and has done the best to strike an average that he trusts, if not exactly accurate, will be near enough to give the reader a general idea of the relative strength of the different land and sea forces. The estimates were made as for January 1, 1917.

Naval vessels, except submarines, conform in a general way to the same types in the American Navy and have approximately similar armament and crews. As to submarines, their development has been such that even the most expert naval authorities find it difficult to keep in close touch with the subject.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 3,000,000.

Rifle: Manlicher.

Field Uniform: A bluish gray, known as cadet gray, and almost identical with the color worn by the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point and various military schools in this country. It is extremely serviceable and blends well with the rocky backgrounds of the mountainous frontiers along which the army is generally called to operate. The coats are held in place with hooks or buttons concealed by a fly and the fastenings are not visible.

Branches of the service and organizations are designated by color or combinations of color shown in patches on the collar. Almost every organization has its distinctive patch, and these patches are so varied, and of such a number that it is almost impossible, even for those actually in the service, to familiarize themselves with more than those of the organizations with which they come into immediate contact.

Medals and decorations are freely awarded and may be worn on the uniform on certain occasions; at other times the ribbons are substituted.

PLATE XXIV. UNIFORMS—AUSTRIAN, TURKISH AND BULGARIAN ARMIES



1

2

3

FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, AUSTRIAN, TURKISH, AND BULGARIAN ARMIES

1. Austrian Infantry.

3. Bulgarian Infantry.

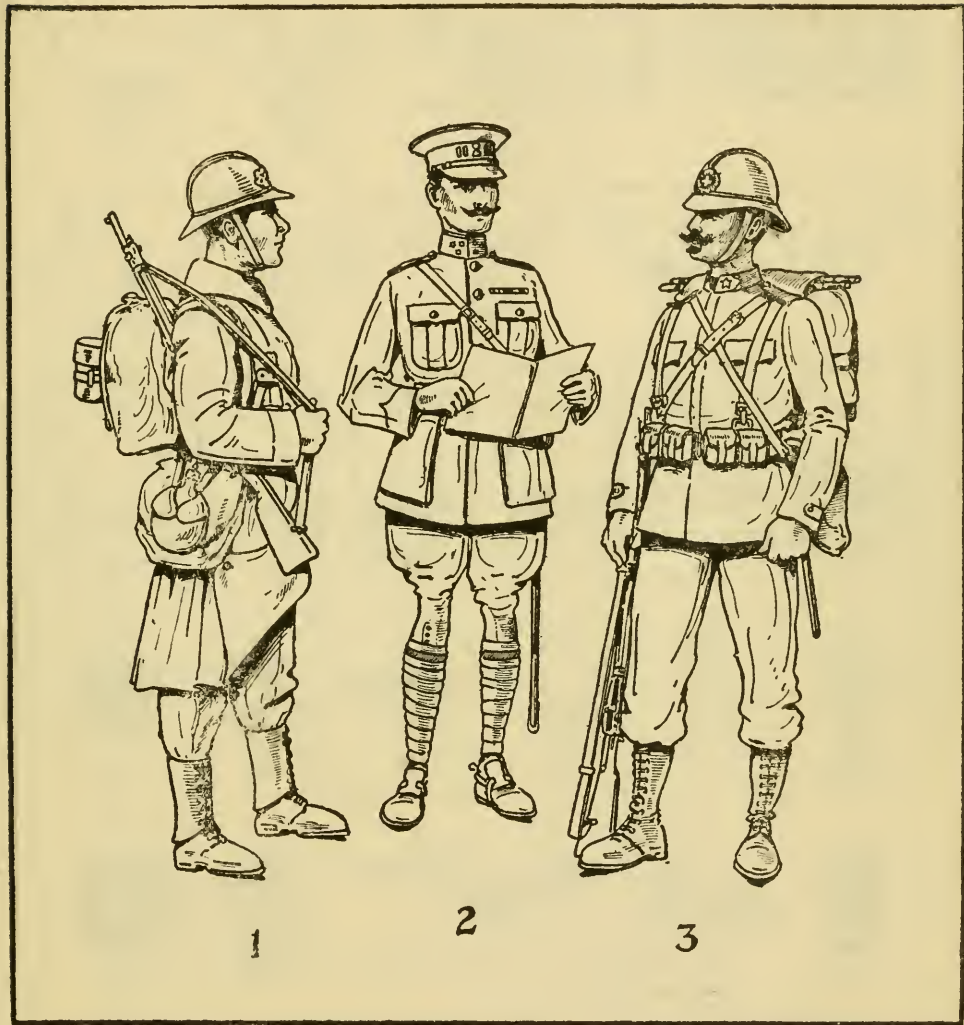
2. Turkish Infantry.

NAVY

Battleships,	15
Cruisers,	12
Destroyers,	18
Torpedo Boats,	63
Submarines,	no record.

Naval Bases: Cattero, Pola, Trieste—all on the Adriatic.

PLATE XXV. UNIFORMS—BELGIAN AND ITALIAN
ARMIES

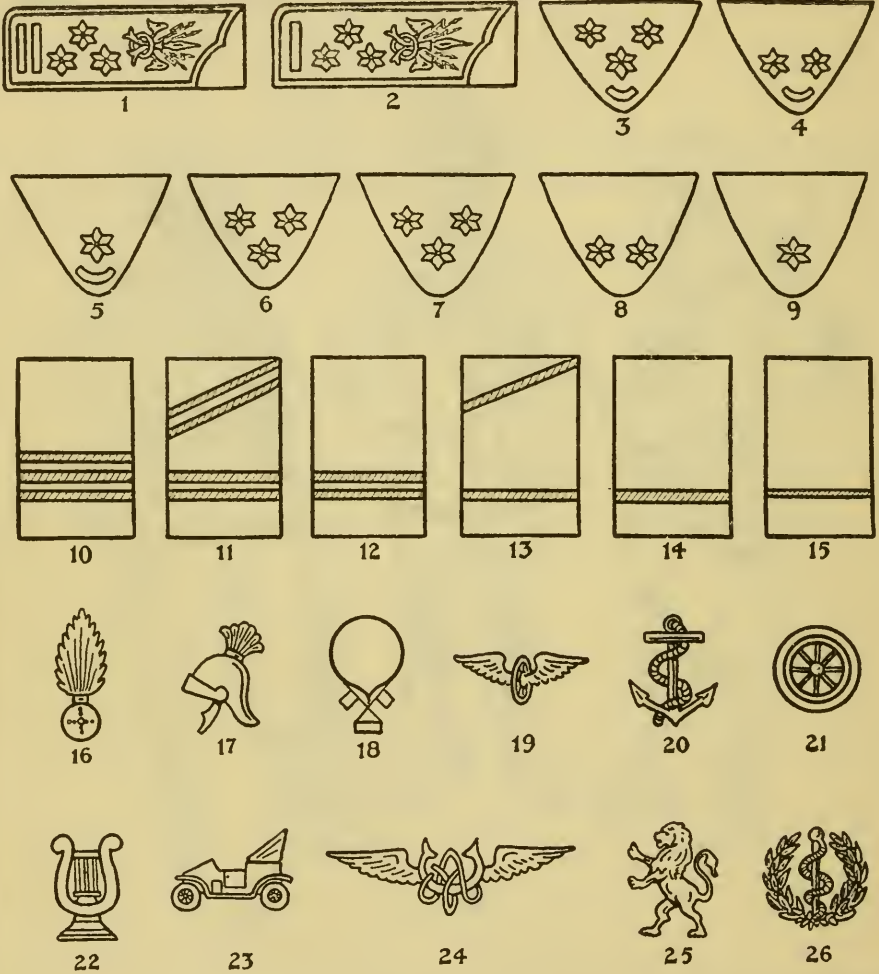


FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, BELGIAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES

1. Belgian Infantry.
2. Belgian Officer.

3. Italian Infantry.

PLATE XXVI. INSIGNIA—BELGIAN ARMY



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, BELGIAN ARMY

Insignia. Worn on collars.

1. General of Division.
2. General of Brigade.

3. Colonel.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel.
5. Major.

BELGIUM

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 350,000.

Rifle: Mauser.

Field Uniform: At the beginning of the present war the army had no field service uniform and had made only minor changes in many years in the style and colors of the uniforms worn. In 1914, when mobilized for the war, they went into the field in heavy leather, brass-mounted shakos, high bearskin busbys, braided and gaudily trimmed coats of conspicuous colors, the officers easily distinguished by their shining gold epaulettes and equipment. Well as the Belgian army did at the time of the

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>6. Commandant. <i>Three stars gold.</i></p> <p>7. Captain. <i>Two stars gold, one silver.</i></p> <p>8. First Lieutenant.</p> <p>9. Second Lieutenant. <i>Star in gold.</i>
Adjutant. <i>One star in silver.</i></p> <p>Chevrons. <i>Worn by non-commissioned officers.</i></p> <p>10. First Sergeant Major.</p> <p>11. Sergeant Major.</p> <p>12. First Sergeant.</p> | <p>13. Quartermaster Sergeant.</p> <p>14. Sergeant.</p> <p>15. Corporal.</p> <p>Devices. <i>Worn on collar or arm.</i></p> <p>16. Grenadier.</p> <p>17. Engineer.</p> <p>18. Balloonist.</p> <p>19. Railway Regiment.</p> <p>20. Pontoonier.</p> <p>21. Cyclist.</p> <p>22. Bandsman.</p> <p>23. Motor Corps.</p> <p>24. Aviator.</p> <p>25. Interpreter.</p> <p>26. Medical Service.</p> |
|---|---|

German invasion, there is no doubt that they would have accomplished much more, and their casualties would have been much smaller had they been less conspicuous in the field. This great fault was remedied as soon as possible and the army uniformed and equipped in khaki-colored clothing, almost the same as the British, but following more the French lines in cut.

The grades of the officers and non-commissioned officers correspond in a general way to the French service, except that there is the commissioned officer, known as the Commandant, who ranks between a Major and Captain. The position and duties of a company adjutant are as explained for the French army.

NAVY: Belgium has no navy.

BULGARIA

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 400,000.

Rifle: Mannlicher.

Field Uniform: The Bulgarian field service uniform follows the Russian in material, cut and equipment so closely that previous to the present war, unless one was familiar with minor details, it was almost impossible to distinguish them apart. If any changes have been made recently, no information in regard to them is obtainable.

NAVY: Bulgaria has no navy.

FRANCE

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 4,000,000.

Rifle: Lebel.

Field Uniform: Though the French army had been experimenting with field service uniforms for many years, no definite decision had been reached in 1914, and the troops entered the war with the blue coats, red trousers and conspicuous head-gear that differed little from the Franco-German war period of 41 years before. There is no doubt that this was the cause of much unnecessary loss of life, and as rapidly as possible the troops were equipped with a field service uniform. For the home troops a grayish blue cloth was selected, which was considered the most effective for the country in which the armies were operating. For the colonial troops, whose service might be in other surroundings, the khaki color, as worn by the British, was adopted.

The general cut of the uniforms conformed to those worn when the war began, but all unnecessary braiding, insignia of rank, devices, etc., were abolished, and the marks necessary to designate rank and organizations were the simplest possible. As a part of the new field

PLATE XXVII. UNIFORMS—FRENCH ARMY



FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, FRENCH ARMY

- 1. Cavalry.
- 2. Officer. Off-duty Uniform.
- 3. Infantry.

PLATE XXVIII. INSIGNIA—FRENCH ARMY



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, FRENCH ARMY

Insignia. Worn on arm just above cuff.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. General. | 2. General of Division. |
| | 3. General of Brigade. |
| | 4. Colonel. |

service equipment the troops of the fighting force were issued steel helmets as a protection against shrapnel bullets. This innovation proved so effective that similar helmets have been adopted by Belgians, British, Germans and Italians.

The grades of the officers and non-commissioned officers correspond nearer to those of our own army than any other nation, except in grade of Adjutant. In addition to the regimental commissioned officer of that rank, there is one to each war strength company. He occupies a position between a commissioned and a non-com-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Lieutenant-Colonel. | <i>Chevrons of colored cloth.</i> |
| 6. Major. | 16. First Class Private. <i>Chevron of colored cloth.</i> |
| 7. Captain. | Collar Patches of Branches of Service. |
| 8. Lieutenant. | <i>Braid and number of regimental color.</i> |
| 9. Sous Lieutenant. | 17. Cuirassiers and Dragoons. |
| 10. Trench Chevrons. <i>Worn by both officers and men on the arm above the elbow. One chevron denotes a year's service at the front, each additional chevron six months' additional service.</i> | 18. Hussars and Horse Chasseurs. |
| 11. Collar Device of General Staff. | 19. Infantry. |
| Chevrons. <i>Worn by non-commissioned officers.</i> | 20. Foot Chasseurs. |
| 12. Adjutant. <i>Band of black and gold braid.</i> | 21. Artillery. |
| 13. Sergeant Major. <i>Chevron of gold braid.</i> | 22. Aviation Corps. |
| 14. Sergeant, <i>Chevron of gold braid.</i> | 23. Zouaves. <i>Wear khaki instead of blue.</i> |
| 15. Corporal or Brigadier. | 24. Spahis. <i>Wear khaki instead of blue.</i> |
| | Arm Devices. |
| | 25. Aviation Corps. |
| | 26. Pioneer. |
| | 27. Bandsman. |
| | 28. Trumpeter. |

missioned officer, and performs certain duties and has certain privileges that have no exact counterpart in our service.

The French are very proud of their medals and though regulations prescribe the wearing of ribbons on the field service uniforms, it is not strictly enforced and both officers and men are inclined to wear their decorations and medals on every occasion and particularly so when away on leave.

NAVY

Battleships,	30
Cruisers,	27
Gunboats,	7
Destroyers,	87
Torpedo Boats,	159
Submarines,	76

Naval Bases: Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon.

GERMANY

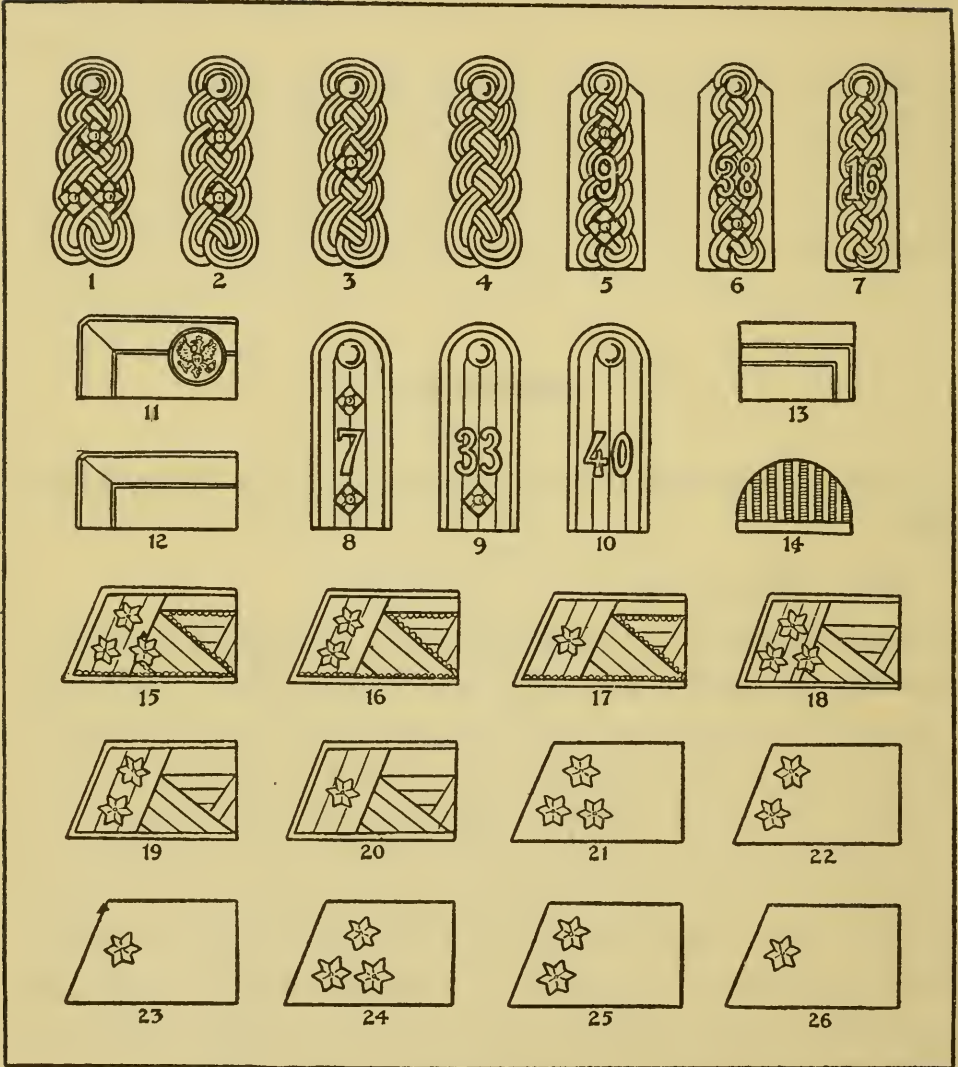
ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 7,000,000.

Rifle: Mauser.

Field Uniform: For many years previous to the present war Germany has been experimenting in field uniforms, the present one of field gray being finally adopted about 1906. The entire army was then equipped, but was not allowed to use them except by special orders. The troops continued to appear for work and ceremonies in the distinctive brightly colored and elaborately trimmed uniforms so long associated with the German service. Field uniforms were kept in storage ready for immediate issuance, and in July, 1914, the entire army appeared fully equipped for the field within a few weeks.

The insignia of rank and other designations, as worn on the old uniforms, were retained, as well as the various types of head-gear, these being rendered less conspicuous by a cover of field gray material. By the end of

PLATE XXIX. INSIGNIA—GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN
ARMIES



INSIGNIA OF RANK, ARMY

1916 these had disappeared and were replaced by field gray caps, and for trench work by steel shrapnel helmets.

The grades of the officers and non-commissioned officers compare in a general way to our own service, except the position of Feld Webel. This is a grade between an officer and a non-commissioned officer, and he has certain duties in an organization which has no counterpart in our service.

Except decorations of the highest order, medals and decorations are not permitted on the service uniform, the

German Insignia of Rank.

Shoulder Knots for all Officers.

1. Colonel General.
2. General of Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery.
3. Lieutenant-General.
4. Major-General.
5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel.
7. Major.
8. Captain.
9. First Lieutenant.
10. Second Lieutenant.

Collar Devices. Worn by non-commissioned officers.

11. Staff Sergeant (Feldwebel).
12. Other Non-commissioned or Under-officers.
13. Sleeve Braiding Non-commissioned or Under-officers.
14. Shoulder Piece Bandsman or Trumpeter.

Austrian Insignia of Rank.

All worn on the collar.

Stars of silver or gold embroidery.

15. Corps Commander.
16. Division General.
17. Brigade General.
18. Colonel.
19. Lieutenant-Colonel.
20. Major.
21. Captain.
22. First Lieutenant.
23. Second Lieutenant.

Stars of cotton embroidery.

24. Staff Sergeant.
25. Sergeant.
26. Corporal.

Some special staff departments wear markings in the form of an embroidered rose instead of the star. The number and the arrangement to show rank are the same.

ribbons being substituted. The ribbon of the Iron Cross is worn through the button hole on the front of the coat; other ribbons on the left breast.

NAVY

Battleships,	53
Cruisers,	49
Destroyers,	164
Torpedo Boats,	47
Submarines,	no record.

Naval Bases: Cuxhaven, Keil, Memel, Osternoor, Wilhelmshaven.

PLATE XXX. UNIFORMS—GERMAN ARMY



FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, GERMAN ARMY

- 1. Infantry.
- 2. Uhlán.

- 3. Officer.

GREAT BRITAIN

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, including colonial troops serving in France, 4,000,000.

Rifle: Lee-Enfield.

The British Army was the first to adopt a special uniform for service in the field, the troops in India being so equipped as far back as 1880. The color adopted was that of Khaki Grass, which covered much of the country in which the military operations were then being carried on, and this name has spread until it has now become the general designation of all materials used in the manufacture of field service uniforms, when of a brown, yellow or greenish color. The Boer War in 1900 brought the field uniform universally into the British service, both at home and abroad for all work, but the distinctive dress uniforms (including the historical red coats) were retained for all ceremonies and formal occasions.

In general appearance the field uniforms for all branches of the service are of the same pattern, except the Highland regiments. These have retained their historic kilts and bonnets, but regimental tartans have been discontinued and both are now made of khaki colored material.

PLATE XXXI. UNIFORMS—BRITISH ARMY



FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, BRITISH ARMY

- 1. Mounted Officer.
- 2. Highland Regiments.

- 3. Infantry.

PLATE XXXII. INSIGNIA—BRITISH ARMY



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, BRITISH ARMY

Insignia. Worn on shoulder straps.

1. General.

2. Lieutenant-General.

3. Major-General.

4. Brigadier-General.

Though the British troops at first sight all have a great similarity in appearance, there is no army in the world that has so many minor distinctive marks to designate branches of the service and organizations. Each organization has its own special device, or organization crest, generally worn on the cap, and collar or shoulder-strap, and any description in detail of these would be impossible in this limited space.

Insignia. *Worn by all other officers on sleeve, except as noted under 11 and 12.*

5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel.
7. Major.
8. Captain.
9. First Lieutenant.
10. Second Lieutenant.
11. Shoulder Strap as Worn by Officers of the Guards, and on All Officers' Overcoats. *Rank is shown by the same insignia as is worn on cuff.*
12. Cuff as Worn by Officers in Scotch Regiments. *Rank is shown by same insignia as is worn on other cuffs.*

Chevrons. *Worn by non-commissioned officers.*

13. Staff Sergeant Major.
14. Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

15. Quartermaster Sergeant.
16. Company, Battery, or Troop Sergeant Major.
17. Color Sergeant.
18. Sergeant.
19. Corporal.
20. Lance Corporal.
21. Good Conduct Badge.
22. Signaller.

Devices of Branches of the Service.

23. Engineer.
24. Artillery.
25. Machine-gun Corps.
26. Scout.
27. Bandsman.
28. Bugler.
29. Flying Corps.
30. Qualified Pilot, Flying Corps.
31. Army Medical Corps.
32. Stretcher Bearer.

Troops from Canada combine the device of a Maple Leaf with that of their organization. Australian, New Zealand and South African troops wear the soft felt hat, instead of the regulation cap, and the native East Indian troops can readily be distinguished by their turbans or other Oriental headgear.

The grades of officers and non-commissioned officers and their duties correspond in a general way to our Army, except the Color Sergeant. In the British service the colors of an organization are always carried by a junior commissioned officer, and the title Color Sergeant is held by a company non-commissioned officer, whose duties correspond to those of First Sergeant in our service. No medals or decorations are ever permitted to be worn on the service uniforms, but each has its distinctive ribbon. The British Army has done so much service in the past, for which campaign medals and special decorations have been issued, that an observer will find a great number and variety of these ribbons. The principal one issued for service in the present war will be found on Plate V.

NAVY

Battleships,	76
Cruisers,	134
Gunboats,	41
Destroyers,	262
Torpedo Boats,	100
Submarines,	no record.

Naval Bases: In Great Britain: Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, Rosyth, Queenstown.

Over Seas: Aden, Bermuda, Calcutta, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Malta, Singapore, Simonstown (Capetown), Sydney (Australia).

ITALY

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 2,000,000.

Rifle: Mannlicher.

The field service uniform of Italy first came into general use during the war with Tripoli in 1911. Previous to that time several patterns and colors were in use and only certain organizations were so uniformed. The present cloth is of a greenish gray in color, and very serviceable and indistinct in itself, but much of the trimming used on the old uniforms has been retained, which does not add to its invisibility in the field. The uniforms are very loose in cut, without much regard to fit, and hooks are almost universally used for fastenings, there being no buttons to show.

The army is equipped with service caps and shrapnel helmets, except the Alpine troops and Bersaglieri (riflemen), who wear a distinctive headgear which, though it promotes great *esprit de corps* in the organizations, renders them more conspicuous in the field.

NAVY

Battleships,	14
Cruisers,	22
Gunboats,	10
Destroyers,	35
Torpedo Boats,	86
Submarines,	25

Naval Bases: Genoa, Naples, Venice.

JAPAN

ARMY: Estimated under arms, 300,000 men. Peace strength only, as the army has not been raised to its war numbers.

Rifle: Ariska Mauser.

The field service uniform is khaki in color, extremely plain in cut and without ornamentation of any kind. Insignia of rank, devices of organizations, etc., are of the simplest character.

NAVY

Battleships,	20
Cruisers,	23
Gunboats,	4
Destroyers,	52
Torpedo Boats,	30
Submarines,	15

MONTENEGRO

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 50,000.

Rifle: Russian Three Line.

Since the conquering of Montenegro by Austria little information is obtainable as to the number and condition of the army, which is believed to be somewhere in the mountainous regions to the eastward of the capital city of Cetinje.

Previous to the first Balkan war, in 1912, the Montenegrans had no service uniforms; in fact, many of the troops were without uniforms at all, performing their military service in their native costumes. In preparation for service against the Turks, a large part of the army was equipped in a field service uniform following the Italian in cut, but the Russian in color, trimmings and equipment. The native little round cap was retained, but of a corresponding color to the rest of the uniform.

NAVY: Montenegro has no navy.

PLATE XXXIII. UNIFORMS—PORTUGUESE, MONTE-
NEGRIN AND JAPANESE ARMIES



FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, PORTUGUESE, MONTENEGRIN, AND JAPANESE
ARMIES

1. Portuguese Infantry.
2. Montenegrin Infantry

3. Japanese Infantry.

PORTUGAL

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 150,000.

Rifle: Mauser Verguerro.

The field uniform of the Portuguese army is light gray in color, following in the clothing of the French pattern, while the cap is of a distinctly British type.

NAVY

Battleships,	1
Cruisers,	5
Torpedo Boats,	8
Destroyers,	3
Submarines,	3

Naval Bases: Lisbon, Oporto.

ROUMANIA

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 500,000.

Rifle: Mannlicher.

The field service uniform is khaki in color, but of a light shade, almost the same as that of Russia. All the colors of the trimmings, insignia of rank, wearing of medals and decorations are retained from the old distinctive uniforms.

NAVY

River Monitors,	4
Destroyers,	4
Torpedo Boats,	12

RUSSIA

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 7,000,000.

Rifle: Known as the Three Line.

The Russian-Japanese War (1903) brought the field service uniform into universal use in the Russian army. The color for the uniform is greenish yellow, of a much lighter shade than that worn by most armies using the so-called khaki. Field overcoats are made of a grayish brown material, very rough in texture and extremely thick and heavy. Coats and trousers are tight fitting and high black boots are universally worn by officers and men of all branches of the service. Insignia of rank and in some cases trimmings of color have been retained from the old distinctive uniforms. All medals and decorations are worn on the service uniforms on all occasions.

PLATE XXXIV. UNIFORMS—SERBIAN, ROUMANIAN, AND
RUSSIAN ARMIES



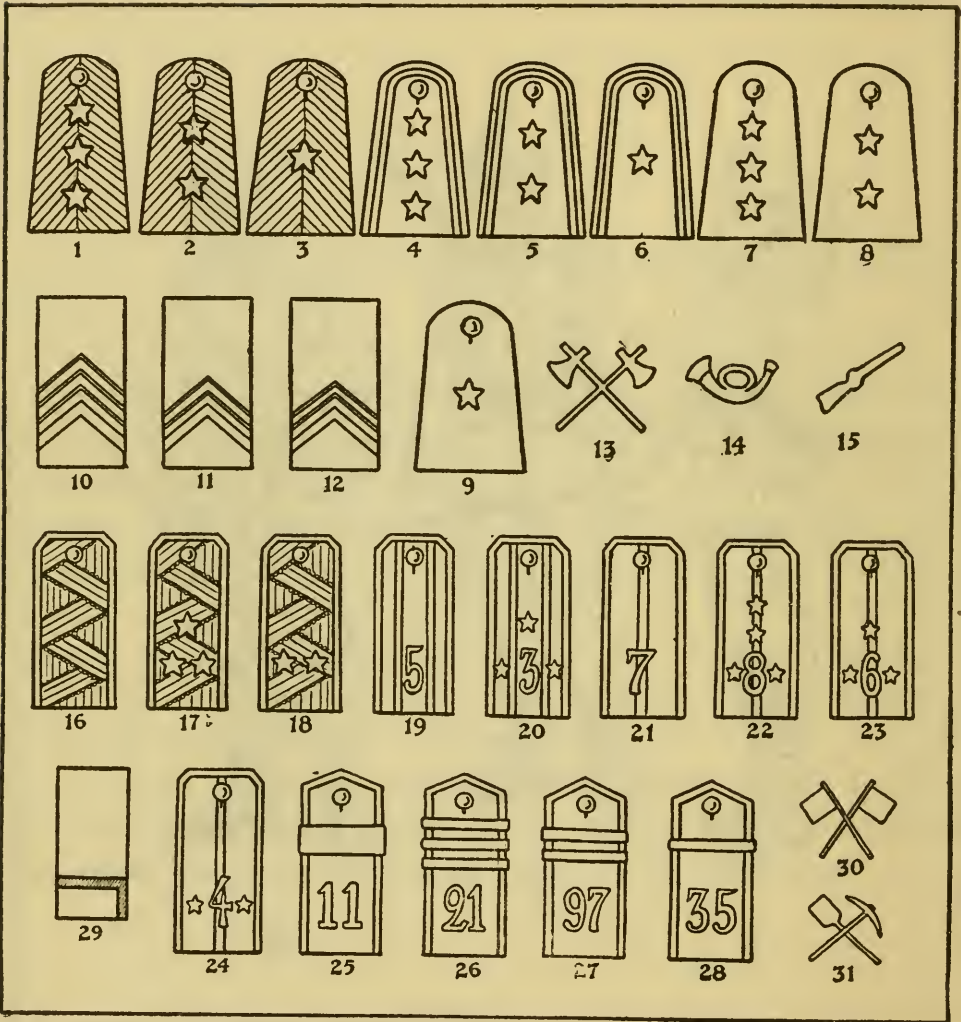
FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM, SERBIAN, ROUMANIAN, AND RUSSIAN ARMIES

1. Serbian Infantry.

3. Russian Infantry.

2. Roumanian Infantry.

PLATE XXXV. INSIGNIA—ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DEVICES, ARMY

NAVY (*Including the Black Sea Fleet*)

Battleships,	17
Cruisers,	29
Destroyers (about),	100
Submarines,	no record.

Naval Bases: Kronstadt, Libau, Reval, Oshakov (Odessa), Sebastopol (Crimea), Vladivostok (Siberia).

Italian Officer's Shoulder Straps.	17. Lieutenant-General.
1. General.	18. Major-General.
2. Lieutenant-General.	19. Colonel. <i>The number designates the regiment to which the wearer belongs.</i>
3. Major-General.	20. Lieutenant-Colonel.
4. Colonel.	21. Captain.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel	22. Captain on the Staff.
6. Major.	23. Over Lieutenant.
7. Captain.	24. Lieutenant.
8. Lieutenant.	Enlisted Men, Shoulder Straps
9. Under Lieutenant.	25. Staff Sergeant (Feldwebel).
Enlisted Men, Sleeve Devices	26. Sergeant Major.
10. Staff Sergeant.	27. Sergeant.
11. Sergeant. <i>Braiding in white.</i>	28. Corporal.
12. Corporal. <i>Braiding in red.</i>	29. Sleeve Braiding. <i>Worn by all non-commissioned officers.</i>
Italian Arm Devices.	Russian Arm Devices.
13. Pioneer.	30. Signalman.
14. Trumpeter.	31. Pioneer.
15. Sharpshooter.	
Russian Officer's Shoulder Straps.	
16. General.	

SERBIA

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 300,000.

Rifle: Mauser.

The Serbian field service uniform at the beginning of the war was on the same lines as that of Austria Hungary, both in cut and color. In the reorganization of the Serbian army, under French and Italian direction, a grayish brown colored cloth was adopted and the cut more on that of the French, including as a part of the equipment the shrapnel helmets.

NAVY: Serbia has no navy.

TURKEY

ARMY: Estimated number of men under arms, 1,000,000. This number seems small, considering the armies Turkey has in the field, but was derived from the only figures obtainable.

Rifle: Mauser.

The Turkish army, being completely under control of Germany, has practically followed the German field service uniform exactly, in cut, color, trimmings, etc. The only difference was the retaining of the red or black fez as a headgear, but this is protected in the field by a covering of material the same color as the uniform. Medals and decorations of little value are freely given in the Turkish service and worn by the recipients at all times.

NAVY

Battleships,	2
Cruisers,	2
Gunboats,	2
Destroyers,	8
Torpedo Boats,	9
Submarines,	no record.

Naval Base: Constantinople.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ADJUTANT

See FRENCH ARMY.

ADMIRALTY

Corresponds in England to our Navy Department.

ALPINI

Italian troops drilled and equipped for Mountain Service.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The British Army's corresponding organization to our Quartermaster Corps.

BLIGHTY

A newly coined word (said to be from the Urdu) used affectionately by the British soldiers in France to designate England.

BLUE DEVILS

Popular name given to the French Chasseur d'Alpine on account of the dark blue uniforms worn at the beginning of the war.

BRASS HAT

Slang expression used in the British Service to denote a general or staff officer. Derived from the gold braiding on his cap's visor.

BOSCHE

An expression used to designate a German.

COLOR SERGEANT

See ENGLISH ARMY.

CHASSEUR D'ALPINE

French Troops equipped for mountain service.

ESCADRILLE

Section of the French Flying Corps.

FELD WEBEL

See GERMAN ARMY.

FOREIGN LEGION

An organization of the French Army in which recruits are taken without question of nationality. Previous to the present war they were for service in French North Africa. Their record has been a brilliant one.

FUSILIERS

A name given to some regiments in the English Service for historic reasons only as they conform in organization and equipment to the regular infantry.

KILOMETER

The international measure of length used in Europe. It is 936 yards. About $\frac{3}{5}$ of a mile. 1,000 meters make a kilometer.

LAST POST

British Bugle call corresponding to our Taps.

LIGHT INFANTRY

A historic name retained by some regiments that has no significance under the present organization, as they conform in every way to other infantry.

NA POOH

A British soldier's pronunciation of the French *Il n'y a plus* (It is finished). Used as a slang expression as we would say "Nothing Doing." Also to express the end of anything as "Dinner is Na Pooh," or "Sergeant A. got Na Pooched by a shell."

OUT THERE

An expression used in Great Britain in speaking in a general way of the theater of war on the continent.

OVERSEA CONTINGENTS

Name applied to Colonial troops serving in the British Army.

RIFLES

A name born by certain regiments for historic reasons only. It has no significance in the present organization, as they are uniformed and equipped the same as other infantry.

SPAHS

French Algerian Cavalry.

POILU

"Hairy," popular name given to a French soldier.

TANK

An armed and armored motor car of great power driven by caterpillar wheels.

TRAIN

The French and Belgian organization corresponding to the Transportation Department of our Quartermaster Corps.

TOMMY

Popular name given to a British soldier. An abbreviation of Thomas Atkins, which has been applied to men in the service for years.

WAR OFFICE

Corresponding in England to our War Department.

FOREIGN MEDALS AND DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE PRESENT WAR

SEE PLATE V

VICTORIA CROSS

The highest British Decoration given for signal acts of valor performed in the presence of the enemy outside of the regular line of duty.

WAR CROSS

British Decoration for specially meritorious work during the present war.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

British Decoration for distinguished services performed by officers.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

British Decoration for distinguished services performed by enlisted men.

LEGION OF HONOR

French Decoration awarded for distinguished services in military and civil life.

CROIX DE GUERRE

(War Cross) French Decoration for special meritorious services in war. Should the recipient receive further honors they are designated by a branch of a palm placed on the ribbon for each additional award.

MEDALLE MILITAIRE

(Military Medal) Highest French Decoration for distinguished military service.

MEDAILLE MILITAIRE

(Military Medal.) Italian Decoration for distinguished military service.

ORDER OF LEOPOLD

Belgian Decoration for distinguished military service.

ORDER OF SAINT GEORGE

Russian Decoration for distinguished military service.

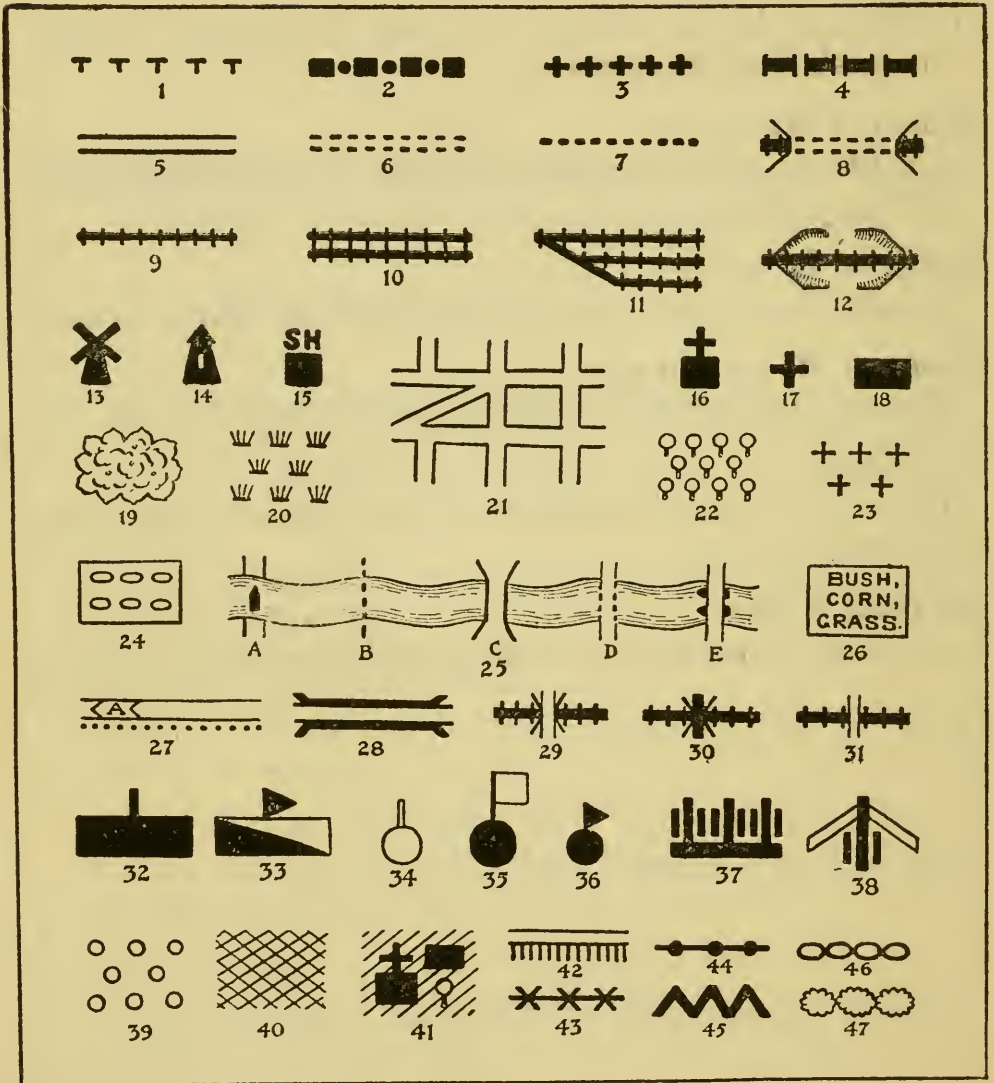
IRON CROSS

German Decoration awarded for distinguished military or civil service.

MILITARY CROSS

Austrian Decoration for distinguished military service.

PLATE XXXVI. CONVENTIONAL MAP SIGNS—U. S. AND FOREIGN



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS USED ON MILITARY MAPS, UNITED STATES, AND FOREIGN

1. Telegraph Lines.
2. Boundary Lines, American.
3. Boundary Lines, French.
4. Boundary Lines, German.
5. Good Road.
6. Unimproved Road.

CONVENTIONAL MAP SIGNS

Though this is hardly the place to take up the subject of map reading, a few of the conventional signs used on military maps may be of use to the reader in giving him a better understanding of the maps published of the battles and countries in which the various armies are operating.

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>7. Trail or Path.</p> <p>8. Railroad Tunnel.</p> <p>9. Single Track Railroad.</p> <p>10. Double Track Railroad.</p> <p>11. Switch or Siding.</p> <p>12. Railroad Cut.</p> <p>13. Windmill.</p> <p>14. Lighthouse.</p> <p>15. Schoolhouse.</p> <p>16. Church with Tower.</p> <p>17. Church.</p> <p>18. Building. <i>Size indicated by size of sign.</i></p> <p>19. Thick Woods.</p> <p>20. Marsh.</p> <p>21. Town or City. <i>Size indicated by size of sign.</i></p> <p>22. Detached Trees.</p> <p>23. Cemetery.</p> <p>24. Orchard.</p> <p>25. River or Stream.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Ferry.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Ford for Foot Travelers.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. Bridge.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">D. Ford for Vehicles.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">E. Pontoon Bridge.</p> | <p>26. Indicating Growth on Ground.</p> <p>27. Canal.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Lock.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . . Towpath.</p> <p>28. Aqueduct.</p> <p>29. Bridge Over Railroad.</p> <p>30. Tunnel Under Railroad.</p> <p>31. Railroad Grade Crossing.</p> <p>32. Infantry.</p> <p>33. Cavalry.</p> <p>34. Infantry Sentinel or Outpost.</p> <p>35. Headquarters.</p> <p>36. Cavalry Vidette.</p> <p>37. Battery of Artillery.</p> <p>38. Gun in Fortified Position.</p> <p>39. Military Pits.</p> <p>40. Obstacles.</p> <p>41. Demolitions.</p> <p>42. Trenches.</p> <p>43. Barbed Wire.</p> <p>44. Plain Wire.</p> <p>45. Fence, Wood.</p> <p>46. Stone Wall.</p> <p>47. Hedge.</p> |
|--|--|

TABLE OF FOREIGN MONEY

GIVING APPROXIMATE VALUES IN AMERICAN MONEY

AUSTRIA

Heller, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

Krone (100 Heller), 20 cents.

BELGIUM

Centime, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

Franc (100 centimes), 20 cents.

ENGLAND

Penny, 2 cents.

Shilling (12 pence), 24 cents.

Pound (20 shillings), \$4.80.

FRANCE

Centime, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

Franc (100 centimes), 20 cents.

GERMANY

Pfennig, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.

Mark (100 pfennig), 25 cents.

ITALY

Centisimi, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

Lira, 100 centisimi, 20 cents.

RUSSIA

Kopeck, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent.

Ruble (100 kopeck), 50 cents.

APPENDIX A

On July 5, 1917, the President accepted the co-operation and assistance of the American National Red Cross with the land and naval forces of the United States. To facilitate the discharge of their authorized functions, duly qualified members are recognized by titles with assimilated rank.

These commissions confer no military authority or obligation attached to the rank, nor the right to any pay or allowances in the Army or Navy. When actually serving with troops in the field the insignia of rank may be worn on the prescribed uniform.

The following is the relative rank:

Chairman, Central Committee & War Council.....	Major-General	
Vice-Chairman, Central Committee.....	}	Brigadier-General
Member of War Council		
Director General	Colonel	
Assistant Director General	Lieutenant Colonel	
Director	Major	
Assistant Director	{	Captain
		or
	}	First Lieutenant
Secretary	Sergeant Major	
Hospital Sergeants, Corporals & Privates take the same grade as prescribed in army.		

APPENDIX B

In accordance with an order issued by the War Department on July 18, 1917, the army was divided into three parts, known as the Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army.

The Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions of these three groups were numbered in separate series and the first numbers in each series were as indicated in the following list:

Regiments

- Regular Army, begin with No. 1
- National Guard, begin with No. 101
- National Army, begin with No. 301

Brigades

- Regular Army, begin with No. 1
- National Guard, begin with No. 51
- National Army, begin with No. 151

Divisions

- Regular Army, begin with No. 1
- National Guard, begin with No. 26
- National Army, begin with No. 76

It is therefore possible on seeing the number to place at once in what group the organization belongs.

There will be no State designations on the uniform of the National Guard or National Army, all markings on uniform and equipment being as prescribed for the Regular Army. Special or State designations will not be used in orders, despatches, or correspondence. For the purpose of local identification and to preserve tradition and local pride, when the number of a State organization is used in other papers than those mentioned above its number may be followed by its special designation in parentheses. Thus after the mention of a National Guard organization its number in the state service may appear, as for example: 131st Infantry (1st N. Y.) or 206th Artillery (2nd Pa.). The National Army may show in the same manner the State from which each organization, or the bulk of it, comes, as: 321st Infantry (S. C.) or 360th Cavalry (Ill.).

APPENDIX C

On August 8, 1917, the War Department announced the changes noted below in the formation of an Infantry Division. These supercede the formation given on Page 16.

Division Headquarters—Unchanged.

1 Division Machine Gun Battalion—New.

2 Brigades of Infantry—Each composed of 3 Regiments and 1 Machine Gun Battalion. This instead of 3 Brigades of 3 Regiments only.

4 Field Hospitals—Instead of two.

There is no Cavalry, and in the Signal Battalion there is no Aero Company, nor is there a Pontoon Company with the Engineers.

INDEX

Abbreviations	80	Camps	66
Adjutant	4	Cantonments	66
Adjutant General	1	Cavalry Division	18
Adjutant General Department Army	1	Cavalry School	37
Adjutant General Department Marine Corps	130	Cavalry Troop	7
Airplane	65	Cavalry Regiment	15
Airship	65	Cavalry Squadron	12
Ambulance Company	10	Chevrons and Devices Army...	52
Ammunition Train	11	Coast Artillery Company.....	7
Annapolis	102	Coast Artillery Corps.....	2
Aero Squadron	14	Coast Artillery School.....	37
Armament Army	39	Coast Defense Artillery.....	40
Armament Navy	104	Coast Defense Reserve.....	96
Armored Cruisers	105	Colors	66
Army	22	Commissioned Officers	67
Army Slang	84	Construction and Repairs Bu- reau of Navy.....	88
Austria Hungary	142	Cooks School	38
Aviation	42	Crews	102
Aviation Schools	38	Cruisers	105-121
Band Section	6	Dental Corps	3
Barracks	65	Destroyers	105-121
Battalion Coast Artillery.....	12	Devices	67
Battalion of Engineers.....	14	Division Ammunition Train....	20
Battalion Field Artillery.....	12	Division Army	16
Battalion Infantry	12	Division Navy	121
Battalion Parade	65	Division Supply Train.....	19
Battalion Signal Corps.....	14	Enfield Rifle	41-56
Battery Field Artillery.....	7	Engineer Battalion	14
Battleships	104-121	Engineer Company Pontoon....	8
Belgium	147	Engineer Company Pioneer....	7
Billets	65	Engineer Corps	2
Bivouacs	65	Engineering Field Service School	38
Bombs	66	Engineer Officer Navy.....	91
Brigade	16	Engineer Regiment	15
Baker's School	38	Engineering School	37
Bugle Calls	66	Enlistment Army	36
Bulgaria	149	Enlistment Marine Corps.....	132

Enlistment National Guard.....	59	Identification Tag	69
Enlistment Navy	100	Infantry Battalion	12
Enlistment Naval Militia.....	119	Infantry Company	4
Escort to the Colors.....	67	Infantry Regiment	14
Executive Officer Navy.....	90	Infantry School	38
Explanatory Notes Army.....	65	Insignia Devices and Medals, Foreign	x
Explanatory Notes Foreign....	178	Insignia of Rank, Army.....	
Explanatory Notes Navy.....	121		iv, 26-28, 52-70
Field Artillery	39	Insignia of Rank, Austria Hun- gary	156
Field Artillery Battalion	12	Insignia of Rank, Belgium....	146
Field Artillery Battery.....	7	Insignia of Rank, France.....	152
Field Artillery Regiment.....	15	Insignia of Rank, Germany....	156
Field Artillery School.....	37	Insignia of Rank, Great Britain	162
Field Artillery School of Fire..	38	Insignia of Rank, Italy.....	174
Field Army	20	Insignia of Rank, Marine Corps	viii, 112
Field Bakery	12-67	Insignia of Rank, Navy viii, 110-112	
Field Equipment	60	Insignia of Rank, Russia.....	174
Field Hospital	18	Inspection	70
Field Officer	67	Inspector General's Department	
First Aid Packet.....	68	Army	2
First Lieutenant Navy.....	90	Inspector General's Department	
Flags Army	ii	Marine Corps	130
Flag Lieutenant Navy.....	122	Inspection of Quarters.....	70
Flags Navy	vi	Instruction Army	37
Flag Officer	122	Instruction Navy	102
Fleet	122	Insular Affairs, Bureau of....	3
Flotilla	122	Italy	166
Foreign Armies and Navies....	141	Japan	167
Foreign Medals and Decorations	182	Judge Advocate Department	
Foreign Money	186	Army	2
France	150	Leaves and Furloughs	70
Funeral Escort	68	Light Artillery	39
Furloughs	68	Line Officers	70
General Officer	69	Machine Guns	40
General Staff Corps	1	Machine Gun Company.....	6
Germany	155	Map Signs	184
Guard Mounting	69	Marine Corps	127
Great Britain	160	Marine Officer	92
Gun Boats	105	Marksmen's Decorations	56
Hand Grenades	66	Medals and Ribbons.....	xii
Headquarters Company	4	Medical Corps	3
Heavy Artillery	39	Medical Department	3
Horse Artillery	39	Medical Field Service School...	38
Hydro-aeroplanes	122	Medical School	37
Hydroplane	122		
Hydrographic Office Navy....	88		
Incinerator	69		

Medical Officers Navy.....	92	Platoon	4
Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of	88	Police	72
Military Police	10-70	Poneho	72
Military Post	70	Pontoon Bridge	73
Militia Affairs Bureau of Army	3	Pontoon Company	8
Militia Affairs Bureau of Navy	88	Post Exchange	73
Mines	71	Portugal	170
Mine Layers	71	Provost Marshal	73
Monitors	105	Quartermaster Corps Army....	2
Montenegro	168	Quarterdeck	123
Mother Ship	122	Quartermaster's Department	
Mountain Artillery	39	Marine Corps	130
Musketry School	38	Rations	73
Muster	71	Regiment Cavalry	15
National Anthem	71	Regiment Coast Artillery.....	15
National Guard	59	Regimental Detachment Medical Corps	15
Naval Militia	118	Regiment Engineers	15
Naval Service	98	Regiment Field Artillery.....	15
Naval Operations, Bureau of..	87	Regiment of Infantry.....	14
Navigator	90	Regimental Parade	76
Navigation, Bureau of.....	87	Relative Rank Army.....	75
Non-commissioned Officers	72	Relative Rank Navy.....	123
Nurses' Corps	137	Reserve Fleet	96
Officer of the Day.....	72	Retirement Enlisted Men Army	36
Officer of the Deck.....	122	Retirement of Enlisted Men Ma- rine Corps	132
Office of the Judge Advocate Navy	87	Retirement of Enlisted Men Navy	100
Officers' Reserve Corps, Army..	34	Retirement of Officers Army..	35
Officers' Reserve Corps, Navy..	99	Retirement of Officers Navy....	99
Ordnance, Bureau of Navy....	88	Retirement of Officers Marine Corps	132
Ordnance Department, Army..	2	Review	76
Ordnance School	38	Rifle	40-56
Ordnance Officer, Navy.....	90	Roumania	171
Organization Army	1	Russia	172
Organization Marine Corps....	129	Salutes Army	76
Organization Navy	87	Salutes by Guard	77
Organization of a Ship.....	89	Salutes Navy	123
Pay Army	44	Scout	77
Pay Aviation Corps.....	43	Selective Draft	30
Pay Department Marine Corps.	130	Serbia	176
Pay Marine Corps.....	133	Service Army	33
Pay National Guard.....	59	Service Marine Corps	132
Pay Naval Militia	118	Service National Guard.....	61
Pay Navy	107	Service Naval Militia.....	119
Pay Officer Navy.....	91	Service Navy	98
Pioneer Company	7		
Pistols	41-56		

Ships Authorized	96	Supply and Accounts, Bureau	
Ships in Commission.....	94	of Navy	88
Ships in Commission in Reserve	95	Supply Company	6
Ships out of Commission.....	95	Tents	79
Ships under Construction....	96	Torpedo Boats	105-126
Signals Army	77	Train Navy	126
Signal Corps	3	Training Camps	58
Signal Corps Aero Company... 10		Turkey	177
Signal Corps Aviation School.. 38		Uniforms Army....	5, 9-13, 17, 21
Signal Corps Field Company... 8		Uniform Austria Hungary....	143
Signal Corps Radio Company.. 8		Uniforms Belgium	145
Signal Corps Telegraph and		Uniform Bulgaria	143
Telephone Company	10	Uniforms France	151
Signal Corps Wire Company... 8		Uniforms Great Britain	161
Signals Navy	123	Uniforms Germany	159
Signal School	38	Uniform Italy	145
Slicker	78	Uniform Japan	169
Special Customs Navy.....	125	Uniforms Marine Corps....	131-135
Special Service Vessels.....	106	Uniform Montenegro	169
Springfield Rifle	40-56	Uniforms Navy.....	93, 97-101
Squad	3	Uniform Portugal	169
Squadron Cavalry	12	Uniform Roumania	173
Staff College	37	Uniform Russia	173
Staff Officer	78	Uniform Serbia	173
Standards	79	Uniform Turkey	143
Steam Engineering, Bureau of		Uniforms and Equipment Army	49
Navy	88	Uniforms and Equipment, Ma-	
Strength Army	23	rine Corps	136
Strength Marine Corps	132	Uniforms and Equipment, Navy	115
Strength National Guard	62	War College Army	37
Strength Naval Militia.....	119	War College Navy	102
Strength Navy	94	Watches	126
Submarines	106-124	West Point	37
Summary Court	78	Yards and Docks, Bureau of..	88





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